PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,775—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday. 7 P.M. 1906.				
28th Apl.	CALEDONIA ..	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6963
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR.	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6535
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	5284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	7151	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8030

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

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BOMBAY.

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SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,265	Sellier	17th May 1906.
NERA	6,870	Schmitz	14th Jun, ,,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,625	Verron	9th Aug. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,625	Verron	26th May ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 235
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37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716..	8th May
* BRITANNIA...	R. G. Garrick	3069..	23rd ,,
SCINDIA	Shatto Abrey	6106...	8th June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	4991..	22nd ,,
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124...	13th July
CIRCASSIA ...	A Haig	6716 ..	17th August
* BRITANNIA...	B G Garrick	3069..	28th ,,
* SCINDIA	Shatto Abrey	5106...	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	4991...	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124...	23rd October

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 500
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ...	Rs. 900
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS & RANGOON

Steamer's Name.	Gross Tons.	Capt.	Date of Departure.
SS. COROMANDEL,	4,552	W. B. Holloway, R.N.R.	25th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

	Gross Tons	Capt.	Date of Departure.
SS. FOYLE	4,147	Johnson	30th May.

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation.
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freights and other particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort.

Bombay, 12th April, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA ...	2170	Mon. 20 Apr.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
KASARA.	1193	Tues. 1 May	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA ...	1200	Thur. 3 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA ...	2170	Frid. 27 Apr.	3 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 30th April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "BANGORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 30th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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25th April, 1906.

KING, KING & Co.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	P. Cragliotto ...	6394	7th May 1906.
† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicich...	5834	9th June ,,
* TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo,	5095	25th July ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih ...	6046	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich.	6316	21st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

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1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
NIPPON	S. Tomanovich...	6,316	28th April, 1906.

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Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU...	4709	K. Soyeda..	27th April	9th May.
TOSA MARU.....	5823	Kato	11th May	30th May

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND SHANGHAI.

BOMBAY MARU...	4625	G. Ishikawa..	15th May	29th May

For Freight and Passage apply to

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Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... ,, 2 8	Riding Scarves with stiffeners	,, 1 12
Matt Silk Ties ...	... ,, 2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... ,, 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... ,, 7 4

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HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Premiums Limited to			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting disharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them. As unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

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The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER

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PURE OLIVE OIL, and WINE VINEGAR (Italian), BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose.)
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Various other kind of Provision and Oilmanstores in tins and bottles all fresh and just unpacked.
MARSALA (TRAPPANI) highest awards the best wine. VERMOUTH (ITALIAN and FRENCH) CHIANTI (by Nencioni) first in all Exhibitions.
GRIGNOLINO CLARET sold by us is the GENUINE ARTICLE much appreciated. Rs. 10 per doz. bots.
ELIXIR CHINA (liqueur), a tonic restorative.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturer. DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.
W. & A GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 25th April, 1903.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 26th day of April, 1906, at 4-30 p. m., Standard Time.
To receive and adopt the Directors Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1905.
To declare a dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
S. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager.
ALCOCK ASHDOWN and Co., Ld.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of April to 7th May, 1906, both days inclusive.
Bombay 10th April, 1906.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED for ADMISSION to the Central Police Training School in accordance with the conditions published on page 491 and 495, Part I. of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 19th April, 1906.
R. B. STEWART,
Inspector-General of Police.
Poona, 20th April, 1906.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ABDOOL HOOSEIN JEEWABHAI CHARBIWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our clients the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property by way of Mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land of Foras land tenure situate at Dalisle Road or Foras Road in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1091 square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub district of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 251-300 New No. 12240, Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. 2-2004, and, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3024, and Street No. 403, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the said Foras Road, on or towards the South by the property of The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the East also by the property of The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on or towards the West partly by land belonging to Muncond Arjoon Dhuru and partly by land belonging to Lukhman Kolee and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Hoosein Jeewabhai Charbiwalla.—Dated this 25th day of April, 1906.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MIA MAHOMED RAHIMTULLA HAJI JOOSAB has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to me. All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lease, lien, inheritance, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make the claim known in writing to the Undersigned at 389 391 Bhuj Mohalla, Pydhowni, within 14 days from the date hereof in default all such claims (if any) will on completion of the sale be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, thereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mughbat Lane, Thakordwar, without the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 883 square yards be the same more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1432, Old Survey No. 430, New Survey No. 3—7302, 2—7601 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 32-588, and Street No, 7 and 42, and bounded as follows.—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Sonabai, widow of Babanji Krishnaji and partly by the property of Shantaram Narayen and on or towards the South by Thakordwar Road, on or towards the East by Mughbhat Cross Lane, and on or towards the West by a passage.—Dated this 25th day of April, 1906.
Rs O mark of ARMABAI, widow of HAJI MAHOMED MACKY HAJI AGUBAKER,
Purchaser.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	,,	10,330,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	,,	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad. Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle. NEEL, Mesoyet, Belgium.

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Daily per thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 2.

A HEAD MISTRESS is required for Phulera Railway School. She must be certificated and prepared to pass scholars through the Primary examination.
TERMS.—Rs. 60, free quarters partly furnished and use of School servants. A junior Mistress will also shortly be required.
FRANK GOODWIN,
Ajmer, Rajputana.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! Real Cheap Bargains, 25th April to 31st May. First comers secure the best bargains. See below.—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Dress, and Suit Cases, Gladstone, Kit, and Hand Bags, Harness, Saddlery, Bed-Straps, Collar boxes, Purses, Holdalls, Miscellaneous Leather Goods and Travellers Requisites, See above and below.—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! OUR LAST ANNUAL SALE as the present Company changes hands from 1st June, owing to its conversion into a larger Company. Shares available apply by letter for particulars.—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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A WALER MARE, 15·1 hands in good condition. Splendid trapper, goes in Harness and Saddle, Perfectly quiet, would prove really valuable. Price Rs. 350. Apply to
PESTONJI & SON,
Akola (Berar).

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0	8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6
(ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	3
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	3
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	3
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	2
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	3
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0	3
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye	0	12

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay,

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I, T. D. H,

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 35.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600,
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,730
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,365

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 70 LAKHS

Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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THE LIBRARY OF USEFUL STORIES.

Cloth, As. 12 Each.

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UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.
UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.
A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.
Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

AN AWFUL SKIN DISEASE

Sores Covered Neck and Cheeks—Itched Day and Night—Nothing Did Me Any Good—Was Growing Worse—Immediately Relieved, and

SPEEDILY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, of Lakeside, N. Y., writing under date of April 18, 1904, says: "I do wish you would publish this letter in the newspapers, so that others suffering as I have may see it and be helped. I suffered for many months with an awful skin disease, sores covering my ears, neck, and cheeks. Scabs would form and they would swell, and itch day and night. Then they would break open and blood and matter run out. I had tried many different remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was growing worse when I tried the Cuticura Remedies. The first application helped me, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, I was completely cured."

TORTURING, DISFIGURING Humours, Eczemas, Itchings, and Chafings Cured by Cuticura

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt by the testimony of the civilized world.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.
Mailed Free, "How to Cure Skin Humours."

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs.30, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 24.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	93 3-4	= unchanged
11-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105	— do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1-4	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	29 1-4	= — 1-8
2 months hence	29 7-8	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	65 1-4	= — 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·12	= + 1-2
Berlin "	20·48 3-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·81 3-8	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 do	= do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 do	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-4 do	= do
7 day market loans	3 1-4 do	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £250,000 for North America.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £300 000 for South America.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £94
Yellow metal 7 3 4
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-0-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 12-10-0
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-0-0

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 4d

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1-2 June-July buyers firm

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 43 1-4 A-M sellers quiet but steady
Brown 40 1-2 A-M sellers quiet but steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Dalcby, Marsilia and Umvolosi

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000 bales. Spot 6·03 — 05. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 3-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000 bales. Imports 31,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

Apl.-May 5 84 —3	May-June 5 84 —2	June-July 5 84 —2
July-Aug. 5 84 —3	Aug-Sep. 5·80 —2	Sep-Oct. 5·67 —1
Oct-Nov. 5·60 —1	Nov-Dec. 5·59 —1	Dec.-Jan 5·59 —1

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 13,000 bales
Do last year ..... 35,000 "
Exports to Great Britain .....
Do do Continent ..... 26,000 "

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11·65 unchgd
Futures, month of July ..... 10·37 +1 } a
Do, do Dec ..... 10·36+2

a Declined early owing to Port receipts running above expectations, and tended to advance later in consequence of bullish weekly government weather report.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 11 1-8 unchanged
Futures, month of May ..... 10·36 + 2
Do, do July ..... 11·08 + 1
Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 24th April 1906 :—

Cotton	16,426 bales.
Wheat	13,316 cwts.
Linseed	31,707 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	11,619 do
Gingellyseed	1,410 do
Poppyseed	12,109 do
Groundnut	1,195 do
Castorseed	10,156 do
Rice	21,865 do
Myrabolams	5,820 do
Cottonseed	43,172 do
Mowrasseed	nil
Gram	3,601 do
Jowar	788 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Coin, Rs. 8,400
Ex Oriental from Marseilles
Gold Coin Rs. 15,0 0
Ex Ludiana from Jeddah

BOMBAY, APRIL 25.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.				1s 4 1-4d
Do. 6	do.	do.	...	1s. 4 3-8d
French Francs 3	do.	do.	...	170
Marcks 3	do.	do.	...	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			...	151 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do	...	211
Japan 30			...	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone easier.

Cash	93 14
1st Settlement, 30th April	93-14

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 5th April.	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do, 29th March	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do, 12th April	5	do.
Bank of Madras do, 3rd do.	7	do.

SEEDS,

LINSEED—Tone dull.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	8	1	0
Forward Apl-May	8	5	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Forward April-May ...	7	1	6
Yellow Cawnpore Forward Apl-May ...	7	7	6
Yellow Guzerat Forward April-May ...	7	9	9

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	8	0	0
Forward	8	2	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	Rs.	35	1-4	to	25 1-2

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.

15 per cent. Mixed	46	0	0
25 do. do	45	0	0
50 do. do	44	0	0
Black Kutnee	41	0	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi April-May	4	13	0
White Pessi do.	4	12	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	9,000 "

April-May	May-June.	June-July
5 86 +·02	5 85 + 02	5 83 +·02
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·85 +·02	5·82 +·02	5·63 +·02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5·62 +·02	5·61 +·02	5·61 +·02

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady and prices are unchanged, The enquiry continues on a small scale, neither shippers not mills being keen to operate.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G.	...193	188	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G.	...203	113	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	... 202	192	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 214	207	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	... 212	203	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	... 213	207	...	do.
Khaggum, fair staple (M.-G.))				
Karanja do. (M.-G)	215	208	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	218	212	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	220	220	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	270	265	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	212	205	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	208	
Westerns	...	...	243	

1 Nominal 28th May.

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

MESSRS. JOHN HADDON AND CO., writing from London on April 6 report on the market as follows :—

Annatto Seed.—Market steady. Good bright Seed being worth 4d per lb.

Beeswax.—Market firm. Good bright yellow Wax is worth from £3 2 6 to £3-7-6 good ordinary £5-17 6 to £6-7-6. Common £5-15 to £5-17-6 Adulterated Wax moves off slowly.

Cardamoms.—The market is firm. Malabars good bold greenish 1 5 per lb. and bleached 1-7 to 1-11 per lb.

Cinchona Bark.—The shipments of Java during March were 7,84,000 Amsterdam lbs against 14 77,000 Amsterdam lbs last year. The total shipment during the first 3 months of the year were 21 25 000 Amsterdam lbs against 29 84,000 Amsterdam lbs last year. The sales contained 140 bales and 23 bundles East Indian of which 141 packages sold Succiruba natural stem chips and shavings at 2 1-4d to 3d, branch at 1 7-8d and root at 3 1-8d, Officinalis natural stem chips at 3 3-8d renewed at 3 1-2d, root at 3 1-2d, and thin silvery quill at 4d to 4 1-2d per lb.

Copra.—The market is firm, but quiet. Sellers quote £21 with buyers possibly at £20-15 per cwt.

Ginger.—The fair supplies of Cochin and Calicut met with a slow demand and only a small quantity sold at steady rates 109 cases 632 bags and 80 baskets offered and 21 cases and 49 bags sold Native Cut medium some small at 45 and washed Cochin small wormy at 29-6 small and bold washed Calicut was taken out at 34 and small to bold brown rough at 37 6 to 40, also cuttings at 28 to 31 per cwt.

Isinglass.—The sales held last week contained heavy Bombay offerings. Prices ruled in buyers favour of 505 packages offered 135 sold Karachi leaf fair to good reddish at 2 3 to 2-4, middling reddish at 2 to 2-2, ordinary dark part rough at 1-5 to 1-10 thin papery at 1-6, leaf Penang character fair to good at 3-3 to 3-8, middling 2-11 to 3, Tongue long stout fair to good tails at 2 6 to 2-11, reddish ditto at 2 3 to 2-4, small at 1-11 to 2-3, ordinary Tongue fair small at 2 3 to 2-5, long thin at 1 2 to 1-5, purse good heavy at 1-5 to 1-6, fair at 1-1 to 1 3, middling 11 1-2d to 1, ordinary mixed dark part small at 7d to 9 1-2d, Bladderpipe good at 2-4, small thin at 1-4 to 1-9, Tails ordinary dark good at 8 1-2d to 1 8 per lb.

Kapoo.—Market firm good quality on the spot 4 1-2d to 4 3-4d per lbs. To arrive 4 3-8d to 4 1-2d quoted by sellers.

Lemon Grass Oil.—On the spot nearest value at 8d to 8 1-2d per oz. To arrive the last quotation being 7 1-2d c.i.f.

Mace.—Firm 1 case good pale bold, Penang offered and sold at 2-5, 10 cases Singapore were taken out at 1-8 for fair pale and reddish 30 cases of Java were offered and 6 cases sold good bold pale and reddish curly at 1-9, flat pale at 1-9 and heavy pale picked was bought in at 1-11 and good red pale at 1-9 per lb.

Nutmegs.—Quiet 4 cases Penang offered and bought in 65s at 2 also 25 bags Singapore 79s at 1-3, 24 packages West Indian sold at 82s at 9 1-2d 100s at 8d, 105s mixed long and dark at 9 1-2d and 110s at 9d to 9 1-2d per lb.

Pepper.—Market quiet. Tellicherry quoted April, May and June at 47 c.i.f. 84 bags Ceylon Black offered and 63 sold fair to pale fair at 5 1-4d to 5 1-2d, also 38 bags Ceylon White sold good fair to good small 7 1-2d to 7 3-4d, mixed Black at 5 1-2d per lb.

Senna.—The last sales contained 86 bales Tinnivelly which sold small to ordinary at 3-4d to 1 1-4d.

Tea.—The Indian sales totalled 38 300 packages. A quieter tone prevailed. Very common Teas were difficult of sale but Pekoe Souchongs 5 1-2d to 6 1 2d were well competed for also Teas with good Autumn cup. The best averages being Assam, Bhenting 1 2 Dheadaam 1 1-2 per lb.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rat
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,460
Bank of Bengal	40,000	600	all	10 pr. ct.	1 140
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,153
Comercial Bank of India	40,000	75	100	nil	31
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	243 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£14 6d
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£9
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 12	

SPEANING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly		
Alliance	1,000	1,000	al	Dvd 12½/2	376
Bombay United	900	9,000	1,000	dvdRs15	490
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvdRs60	930
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvdRs90	2370
Chira Mills Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1150
Connaught Mills	1,850	500	500	50	550
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	dvd Rs45	1060
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs65	850
Currimbhoy Mills		1,000	000	dvdRs80	1425
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvdRs15	220
Empress	4,100	500	500	50	
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1215
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	
Howard and Bakrugh	1,500	500	500	50	650xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1175
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	340
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	950
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	1110
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	50	560xd
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs5	190
Jewraj Balloo	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	670
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	710
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	dvdR710	1100
Khatao Manjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	710
Leopold	3,500	100	108	5	110
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvRs50	875
Madras United.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 111	3300
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvRs125	2495
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdR150	2850
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	N	280
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1752	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1010
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	940
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 40	950xd
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1125
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvdRs150	3700
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Southern Maharatta	2,380	250	250	10	200
Sun Mills, Ltd.	2 200	250	250	Nil	200
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	1Rs.50	1250
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs15	1750
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvdRs37	610
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	810
Kohinoor	2,800	500	500	25	715

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Early.	
Akbar	800	1,250	1,250	125	1,700
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 50	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	290
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs50	105
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	400	dvd Rs20	310
Broach City Press Co., Ltd.	600	200	200	dvd Rs12	75
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs150	800
East India	250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	40
Fort	100	8,000	1,150	dvdRs40	600
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs25	530
Harvey, and Sabapathy	150	00	500	dvdRs40	600
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvdRs 20	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs35	350
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs20	40
Motooli Co.	3,125	400	400	dvdRs40	562 1-2
Muzmar M.	1,000	250	1	dvdRs2?1	245
New Berar	1,250	400	500	dvd Rs40	220
New Indian	3,000	Rs.	125	dvdRs 10	125
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	dv Rs3	455
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	3,000	1,000	dvdRs15	2,395
Sind	400	500	750	dvdRs20	440
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	97	200	all	20	210
Volkart	65	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,005

MISCELLANEOUS

				dvdRs12	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,1750	100	100	dvdRs6		310
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	dvd 10		35
Badham Pile	5,00	100	108	12 pr ct		150
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd180		3,800
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 45		2,225
Bombay Pile Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct		48
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd 30		750
Delhi and Northern Oilmills						140
Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvdRs14		15
Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	11 pr c		105
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct		15
John Roberts and Co	1,800	100	100	dvd Rs10		185
Kemp and Co	2,000	200	175	1		224
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	80	1 1-2		80
Marcks and Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs30		153
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	200	9 pr ct		51
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	00	60	dvd. Rs3	3 1-4 pr ct	148
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	DvdRs 3		58
Port Canning Co.	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30		420
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,000			
Treacher and Co.	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs30		560
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs15		240
Telephone Co.	25,000	25	25	dvdRs7½		31

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WADIA—April 25, at Here Fo.d, near the Ice Factory, Fort, Bombay, Bai Pereshi', widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia, and daughter of the late Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia. The funeral ceremony will commence this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 p. m. (Bombay time).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARMICHAEL—April 17, at Poonamallee, the wife of Lieut J G G Carmichael, R A M C, of a son.
LANDROCK—April 17, at Goodwell, Ahmednagar, the wife of Mr C G Landrock, Bandmaster, 2nd Battn, The Connaught Rangers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FERGUSON—DE BROE—April 16, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev W B Handford, M A, John Alexander Ferguson, I C S, eldest son of John Ferguson, Esq. of 5 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh, Scotland, to Noel, only daughter of Victor Eggar de Broe, P W D of India.
MONTGOMERY—HAY—April 20, at St Thomas' Church, Dehra Dun, the Rev Geo C Peake, officiating, Edlin G W Montgomery, to Margaret, daughter of James Hay Esq, of Barryards, Kilconquhar, Fifeshire.
WARBURTON—VANRENEN—April 16, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi by the Rev J Herbert, Captain William Melvill Warburton, Royal Field Artillery, elder son of Surgeon-General Warburton, of Meadow Walk, Edinburgh, to Ida Frances, only daughter of the late Colonel J F D Vanrenen, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

DEATH.

MCGINN—April 17, at the Walker Hospital, Simla, Maureen Winifred Elizabeth, the dearly beloved infant daughter of Sub-Conductor J J and Mrs McGinn, S and T Corps, aged 4 months and 15 days.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 0 30m., 1-13s. Low water, 6-19m., 7-0s.

Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Aleock Ashdown and Co., annual meeting, opposite Victoria Dock, 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Warren's English Circus, Esplanade.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—Meeting 6 p.m. S.T. Papers to be read by Mr. J. J. Modi: (1) The Arab Writer Masgondi on "Volcanoes" (2) The date of the death of Nizami.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Sydney will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOODS.—On Sunday the 29th April Prof. N. G. Welinker M. A., LL.B., will deliver his last address out of the series for this Session on "Cultures outlook" at 9 a.m. in the Pearlbana Mandir, Girgaon, where Mr. C. M. Carakji B. A., Bar-at-law will preside. All are most cordially invited to attend. After this lecture the first session of the Brotherhood will be closed for the vacation, for one month. The junior class will meet as usual in the Bhuleshwar School and will follow suit.

THEFT FROM A MOTOR-CAR.—Mr. P. A. E. Thompson, a European, residing at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, has reported to the police the theft of a shawl and of a parcel of corsets, valued at Rs. 16, from his motor-car left standing outside a house in Calicut Street, off Frere Road, on the morning of the 24th February last. Mr. Thompson did not lodge the complaint then till now when he identified the shawl on the person of a native named Raghoo. Police enquiries are in progress.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Noormahomed stood charged with stealing a bicycle of the value of Rs. 100, belonging to one Haji Currim. Evidence showed that the complainant left the machine outside a house in the Bai Dhaya Mohalla, on Tuesday afternoon, and went in to a shop. Shortly after he returned to find the cycle missing. As he was going to lodge a complaint with the police, he saw the accused in police custody together with the machine, which he recognized as his own. The accused pleaded drunkenness and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1906.

WOMEN IN THE EAST AND WEST.

Mrs. FLORA ANNIE STEEL dilates upon the subject of Marriage, in an article in the 'Monthly" which may be read with profit. Marriage, she unhesitatingly declares to be the most honourable profession in the world for a woman. And, says she, "it has this advantage:—it is a close profession for women. Man cannot enter it. There is no profession of married man. As he was before marriage, tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, clergyman, apothecary, plough-boy, thief, so he remains after it. He may tack the epithet 'married' before his name if he chooses, but marriage can never be to him what it is to the woman; for marriage is the cradle of the race, and woman rocks that cradle." Mrs. Steel will not say that this is the estimate of marriage which obtains in Western society of to-day. To the woman in the East—yes; to the woman in the West—scarcely. Mrs. Steel does not believe that her view of marriage is ever put plainly before our young girls. The only point of cleavage is when, about fourteen years of age, out of school hours the girl turns instinctively to love stories and the boy to tales of adventure. Of course, she says, at this period it is quite inevitable that Nature should be awakening in the girl thoughts and desires which are not exactly the same as those in a boy's mind; yet so far as the authoress is aware, no attention is paid to this in the educational process, the young aspirant to womanhood being left to find such guidance as she may in the pages of books "pour la jeune fille"—books in which love is a mysterious, scarcely to be spoken of, divinity, where kisses are plentiful and the not impossible result is left out of the equation altogether. Such, she complains, is the education for those who, if the right man only turns up, will, withoutone exception, leave other professions gladly to follow the ancient woman's calling of wifehood and motherhood, knowing nothing of either.

In the West "therefore" says Mrs. Steel, the marriageable girl has, as her ideal of woman, a human being of equal rights with man; mistress of herself as he is master of himself. Nothing but love will induce her to give up her freedom; without it, marriage is for her no marriage at all. If she is a good girl, according to Mrs. Steel, she will aim high. She had been taught that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander and she will tolerate no lower standard of morals than her own in the man she is prepared to love. She may, she often does, live on for years—perhaps for ever—unsatisfied, for she never finds the man whom it will give her personal rapture to marry." But the new house, the new position, the new liberty, run him very close, we are informed. She goes to that house full of high hopes. She goes to marriage, as she would go to the theatre, expecting to be happy, interested and amused. Yet Western law flatly denies this attitude of the Western woman. With her, love is the only real tie; with the law it is the marriage contract that is binding and love may go by the board. She may refuse to be companion, helpmate, friend. She may neglect her husband's house, his children, and play skittles with his money and his reputation. She may even refuse to be the mother of his children, and he has no redress. So long as the contract is unimpaired other grievances count for nothing before the law. Mrs. Steel frankly owns that "this curious antagonism between faith and works" is responsible for much that is unsatisfactory in Western marriages. Lucky it is that pure affection follows on marriage in most normally healthy folk and contrary to teaching, faith and belief the Western marriage assimilates itself to the Eastern one. But it is Mrs Steel's conviction that the Eastern woman falls as far from her ideal of marriage as the Western one rises above it. The Swayambara, or maiden's choice, she asserts, forms an intrinsic part of the ideal which can scarcely be understood without this public choice—a choice which does not however obtain. The bride seldom sees her future husband till the betrothal, which is as binding as the marriage, is over. This seems cruel from a Western point of view, but not from an Eastern one, for the Eastern woman's ideal of perfect womanhood is different from ours.

No Eastern woman imagines herself the superior or even the equal, of man. She cannot be so, since the man and the woman together form the perfect human being to whose guardianship is entrusted the immortality of the race. To the Eastern woman marriage is a duty as well as a necessity. Not to marry, as Mrs. Steel puts it, "is wilfully to murder the possibility of life. But to her there is no question of love or monopoly. The sole sanctifier of her union is the resulting child. The real tie between husband and wife lies in their fatherhood their motherhood." The difference between two brides is this: that whilst the Western bride goes to her husband's house as she would to a theatre, expecting to be interested and amused, the Eastern one goes as a man goes to the cloister—voluntarily self-dedicated to duty. Mrs. Steel accurately gauges the situation when she says that for the Eastern bride marriage is no new freedom, but rather a restriction of liberty. There is not even a new house and a new position. Her sole gain is a husband whom she has not chosen, perhaps not even seen, and a mother-in-law who may, for all she knows, be a hard task mistress. Yet Mrs. Steel claims that the Western marriage demands the greater amount of self-abrogation. Indian wives as a rule are happy, notwithstanding their training and the fact that personal happiness is not an integral part of marriage. But a change is coming over the spirit of the Indian women's dreams. They are less content to accept a husband they have never seen. Mrs. Steel, however, would caution them against advancing too far in the direction of Western ideals, for to her it is conceivable that if some few Eastern mothers-in-law of the uttermost utmost type, were to descend on England with a view to its conversion in a similar manner to the way our unmarried Mission ladies do on India—that is full of sympathy born of their own needs, full of reprobation born of their own ideal—they would find quite as much, say in London, at which to hold up holy hands of horror, as we do in Calcutta and Bombay.

CROP PROSPECTS AND FAMINE.

DRY weather has prevailed over India and Burma throughout the past week, except in the Brahmaputra Valley and Kashmir, where general rain fell on several days in the former district, and in the latter the weather has been unsettled and rain has occurred locally. There was no rain in Bengal during the week, nor was there any in the United Provinces. In the Punjab there were slight showers in Rawalpindi, and the condition and prospects of the outturn of the standing crops are generally good to fair. Dry fodder is still scarce in a few districts, but grass is available everywhere. Slight showers have fallen in the North-West Frontier Province, in Hazara and Bannu; but there was no rain in Jammu, in Central India, or in the Central Provinces, or in Hyderabad or Mysore, while the "Gazette of India's" supplemental report on the condition of things in this Presidency is mixed. The standing crops are generally in good condition. Water is low in irrigation canals, tanks and wells. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops are progressing in some places, and lands are being prepared for autumn sowings. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Gujarat, Dharwar, Baroda and Palanpur. Drinking water is running short, and measures for its improvement with the aid of Government grants and takavi advances are in progress. Importation of grass into affected districts for relief of cattle continues. Prices of local fodder are two to three times above the normal. Agricultural stock is sufficient, but is losing condition generally; old and useless cattle continue to be sold at low prices. Active imports of grain help to keep up stocks with merchants. The prices of staple food-grains in the Deccan are 45 to 100 per cent., in the Karnatak 55 to 95 per cent, in Gujarat 30 to 70 per cent., and in Konkan 15 to 40 per cent. above the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending 7th instant were:—Poona 309, Sholapur 139, Bijapur 331, Belgaum 350, Dharwar 61, Phaltan 75, total 1,265. Distress is increasing but is not acute yet. Labourers are in good condition and find considerable employment in fields and on Local Boards' and Government irrigation and private works organized by help of takavi grants. Relief workers are in fair to good condition and relief measures are adequate. The formation of weakly gangs of 12 persons is reported on one work in Ahmednagar. The numbers on relief are increasing. Emigrants are reported to be returning from Khandesh and Hyderabad into the Ahmednagar district. There is no aimless wandering observed and the condition of the people in general is good. Relief works are in progress in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum districts and the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States.

THE ENGLISH COAL MARKET.

THE position of the coal trade at Home at the present time, although one of some slight uncertainty, is also of distinct hopefulness. As we pointed out a few days since, there are reasons why the miners are unlikely to strike in sympathy with their American and French brothers, and following on a general improvement in trade with the Continent, the French troubles have brought additional business to the sellers, while a still more beneficial effect is likely to be brought about by the state of affairs in America. There is still a clear recollection of the benefits which resulted from the American strike of 1902, and owners are distinctly hopeful of recouping losses from which they have suffered owing to trade disputes with their own workmen. The news already to hand has hardened up the markets all over the country, not perhaps so much for immediate sales as for forward business. The present trouble has been long anticipated in the industrial districts in America, and consequently prudent people have large stocks on hand, but it is not so much from direct export to the States that colliery owners are expecting to benefit as from the cessation of competition elsewhere. A very extensive tonnage of American fuel is sent to the Mexican Gulf, and to the ports of South America, and already large orders from these quarters are being freely placed on the chief markets here. Further, not only are representatives of American firms in England throwing out "feelers" in all directions, but buyers from the United States are visiting some of the larger collieries and booking orders wherever business can advantageously be done. But the English owners are not to have things all their own way. Huge stocks have been accumulated in the American coal areas, and no secret is made of the fact that if opportunity offers, there will be no hesitation in "looking out" the men to get a rise in price. If the Home masters are content with a big trade at even prices they will thus be able to score, but without doubt a general increase in price may be expected in every quarter to which English coal is exported. Already the owners have gained their point, and incidentally a considerable rise in price, with the railway companies. Most certainly it is an industry which merits a good time after many years of depression.

THE FINANCIAL YEAR AT HOME.

The nation's Financial year came to an end on the last day of March and the revenue figures are more satisfactory than any that have been issued for some time, for though a decline was expected of £916,000, there was actually an excess of £607,172, and the increase, it is pleasant to note, is general throughout the important and significant branches of revenue. When Customs, Excise, Income Tax, and the Post-Office, all reveal surpluses, we may safely assume that the national industry is once more on the upward grade. The surplus which will go to next year's revenue is £1,500,000, and if another million is allowed for natural growth, and £300,000 for economies effected, there should be a surplus of £2,800,000 for 1906-7. But it remains to be seen whether the economies effected will be as great as they are promised to be, and above all whether they will be able to rank against the new extraordinary expenses. Another point must not be forgotten. Somewhere the Government must account for that loss of our forty millions which has been occasioned by their South African policy. There will probably be a large shuffling of the taxation cards, but reductions are likely to be one sided and acceptable only to faddists.

ALL the Calcutta papers contain appreciative obituary notices of the late Mr. J. M. Maclean.

THE Grand Duke of Saxony, who is touring in India, arrived at Simla on Sunday afternoon.

IT is said that there will be no reduction of the force of Police employed on plague duty in Madras for the present.

LORD KITCHENER reached Quetta a few days ago, his journey through the Zhob Valley having been without incident.

IT is understood that Captain H. E. Cordeaux, Deputy Commissioner of Somaliland, will succeed General Swayne, who is leaving the Protectorate. The new Military defences for Somaliland have now been completed, including the establishment of an Indian Contingent under the control of the Colonial Office.

THE sum of Rs. 10,000, which was recently presented to the Dufferin Fund Association by Brigade-Surgeon John Law, retired, has been made over to the provincial branch of the fund in the Central Provinces: it will be invested, and the annual income will be devoted towards forming a medical scholarship, to be called the Brigade-Surgeon Law Scholarship, after its donor.

THE daring way in which the recent raids were carried out on the Frontier near Shabkadr has already been noticed, but there are some details that have not been given. It appears that Hakim Khan collected so strong a gang of outlaws and others that none of the tribesmen in the Mohmand country dared to interfere with him. He made his first incursion without any warning being given to the Border Police by the Mohmands, and re-crossed the border with very valuable loot. This was taken to Lalpura (Dhakka) and there sold openly, as it was apparently no business of the Amir's officials at that place to take action. Having thus gained one success, Hakim Khan easily recruited more men and made a second raid. This also was a complete surprise, and he was again successful in carrying off some property. The authorities have decided to keep detachments of troops both at Abazai and Shabkadr for some time to come, which should serve to protect the frontier villages from further attacks.

THERE is trouble in Ceylon, between the Buddhists and Theosophists. When at the recent Buddhist Congress in Ceylon, it was proposed to accord a vote of thanks to Colonel Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society, Dr. Hewavitarna objected on the ground that theosophy contained heresies which were inimical to Buddhism. These were, a correspondent writes in the "times of Ceylon," the Theosophical beliefs as formulated by Madame Blavatsky, namely, (1) of an omnipresent, eternal, boundless and immutable principle; (2) of the eternity of the Universe; (3) of the fundamental identity of all souls with the universal soul. The President of the Theosophical Society, added the same authority, although he called himself a Buddhist in Ceylon, in India had given utterance to statements which no orthodox Buddhist would make, calling the Buddhists ignorant and bigoted who hold the tooth relic in veneration. "In his Buddhist Catechism also he had been teaching heretical doctrines which were absolutely against the spirit of the Buddhist religion. There were some heresies gaining ground every day and it was time they were shown to the Buddhists." The Rev. Heyyantuduwa Devamitta also opposed the motion on the ground that this vote of thanks would encourage heretical doctrines. The High Priest Sri Sumangala when he saw that no deference was paid to the arguments of his representative, Rev. Devamitta, interdicted the resolution, and left the meeting. But the resolution was ultimately carried, Dr. Hewavitarna entering his protest against it.

HAPPY is the musician whom Kings delight to honour. Leoncavallo is probably the most fortunate of composers, and in the flood-tide of his fortune may well be think him of the old Roman who under similar circumstances prayed the gods to send some slight mishap lest worse should befall. Almost fresh from the favour heaped upon him by the Kaiser in connection with "Roland of Berlin," he is, now in Spain qualifying himself by close study and observation of Spanish music and Spanish character for immortalising in opera "The Youth of Figaro." The other day he made a flying visit to Lisbon to conduct a couple of performances of his own works, and besides other profuse marks of popular and Royal favour, was made a Knight Commander of the Order of San Iago.

BRITISH tourists will be interested to learn the great preparations which are being made by the Italian Railway Department, in conjunction with those of other Continental countries, to enlarge the facilities for the inflow of visitors during the approaching the summer. On the Simplon line, travellers by the Paris-Italian train will have a fast connection to the Venice, and the Calais-Milan and Calais-Genoa the services will be replaced by other direct services between Boulogne and Genoa and Paris and Milan. On the Chiasso line, direct Berlin-Venice service will be replaced by one direct between Berlin and Milan with connections for Genoa from Amsterdam, Stockholm, and Basle. The services from Basle, Berlin, and Stockholm to Milan will also be greatly augmented during the exhibition. On the Ala line, the service between Berlin, Munich, Roma, Verona, Venice, and Milan will be much improved, especially in the matter of sleeping cars. New services are also announced between Triaste and Milan and Trieste and Roma by the Cerivagnano line.

SOME ENCOURAGEMENTS OF A TOWN PAINTER.

On the first page of the Book of the Fallacies of Artistic Experience it is written that none is more foolish than he who shall essay to design from nature in the streets or suburbs of a town on Saturday. The chapter, indeed, deals almost exclusively with the proper conduct of an artist on that day, and expounds at large on the many different ways conducive to a Saturday well spent. My friend B. and I. had always held that there was inspiration in the saying, and the chapter formed part of our favourite reading. To us there always seemed to be a something peculiar and altogether proper to Saturday that made it, as we said, impossible. We were conscious of the strangers that suddenly sprang into being, of the children old enough to be a nuisance, of that world, in fact, that usually lived behind the piano. And so we had always so far gone by the book. It became like one of the Commandments to us. Had the idea taken less hold of us and been more of a kindly guide than a law, it might never have occurred to me that the rule was breakable. But, however it was, it did occur, and one Saturday, my friend being away, I took the plunge, broke the rule, went sketching on Saturday.

At first, says an anonymous writer in a Home contemporary, it seemed as if the fates were against me, and that most foolish it certainly was to attempt to work under Saturday's conditions. Grown up people and children conspired and took gamins' own delight in hounding me from place to place, till at last I entered a deserted playground, and sitting on a seat, did penance for my folly. The air of Saturday filled the place, an odious gloom, a sense of an impending tragedy that never was fulfilled. I glared at the world, and shook my first, so to speak, in its face. I vowed that Saturday reflected little credit on its maker, and made up my mind that in future I would remain at home.

In this frame of mind I was about to start to retrace my way when I heard two girls' voices, one of whom was saying, E's a drarer—'e'll drar hus pictur. Hey, man drar hus, man We'd make a pretty pictur. I turned and spoke to them. They pleased my fancy. I arranged them, and began to draw. Before long others came, and still others, all eager to be drawn and I did, I should think, about six of them. After putting away my things I began to feel in my pockets for some coppers to give the children but they had retired, and were in deep conclave some twenty yards away. As I went forward to say good-bye one of the little girls came forward, holding out her hand and saying. Man, ere's a penny for using your pencil. I have almost been reconciled since then to Saturdays.

The Book, on the whole, contains some very valuable advice and criticism, and is only too little in use among present-day artists. I find on page 76 the interessing heading, "More Advice to Town Painters"; and further down I read, "Beware of quiet places . . . for the people who pass to and fro, having little to occupy their attention, will surely fix on you and your work as a centre of attraction." That this is in itself only too true can be readily proved by anyone who cares to make the experiment; but on the other hand, the "quiet place" may be assiduously cultivated for the occasion it provides of first-hand criticism. There are even artists who cannot work without the incentive of a crowd "Oh for heaven's sake somebody, do come and watch me work!" And it is this kind of artist that the town usually attracts. That my friend A. V. was so popular with the other members of his club was no doubt owing to the art with which he related the incidents that occurred to him while painting in certain "nice quiet places" near a large town. I remember well a story of some adverse criticism he got at Swinton. He had chosen, such was his taste, a tract of barren ground behind some houses that fringed the green country, and that was now given over to clothes poles and lines. The winter sun was getting low on his right and the vista was lost in the mist that lay over all the Weaste and Eccles district. He was lost in an absorbing study of the light and of the delicate nuances that marked the way the undulations of the land receded from the foreground into the misty distance.

Suddenly a voice at his elbow called his attention to a cat sitting on a doorstep some distance off. Hey, mon! d'ye see that cat there; ye mun put that i'th' pictur; it'll no be like the place if yer forget that. The man was evidently a character, for he next proceeded to explain to the assembled crowd. Ere's a artis come to th' ugliest place i' th' world to paint a pictur, but d'ye know what e'll do when 'e gets' ome? E'll put a little white cottage in it, and e'll varnish it and call it a View in Wales, and e'll sell it for four guineas.

Alas, poor A. V.! Few indeed were the pictures he sold for four guineas. I shall not easily forget my excitement when one night he burst into the back-room of our lodging with the magic words, Friend, I've sold a picture. Then he told me that he had been sketching near a place called Pinmill Brow, that as he was just finishing a working man who was passing had stopped, and after examining his picture very closely had said, Look ere young man. I don't reckon to give above threepence for any picture I put on ma walls, but I'll give you eighteen-pence for that.

In the rashness of youth I upbraided him for parting with his work for so small a sum. "Better by far," I remember saying, "keep it by you till the time comes when your work will be in demand, and dispose of it to some one who will appreciate it and give you a proper sum for it." But he only shook his head and said that he had thought of all that on the instant, but that he could not refuse a man who was willing to give such an enchanced price for his work. And any way he had "sold a picture."

I should say that, under the heading of "Income to be Derived from Street Painting," the Book is, to the ordinary artist, less satisfactory, for it treats the subject from the point of view of what is more strictly speaking the "pavement artist." It deals also—such is the inevitable result of its age with the time when the art of drawing mice nibbling bits of cheese and a cut salmon on a dish was in its prime and sunsets and moonrises over lakes, with the inevitable castle frowning high, held chief place in the gallery of every self respecting street artist. Still it is interesting reading and to many artists, if they acted upon it, might prove a valuable source of income. That a mouse nibbling cheese should bring in to its creator no less than 1s. 9d. in an afternoon that is provided always it be well done and the position be favourable—that salmon was only less valuable to the extent of 1d., that moonlight with plenty of reflections in the water—for no landscape is complete without water, just as no drawing-room is complete without its mirror—is worth more than a sunset is indeed rather surprising, and this last item opens up the possibility that when it becomes more widely known our exhibitions may take on a blue aspect rather chilling to contemplate. That reflections are the soul of landscape the Book also proves, and cites the conversation heard on the Lake of Windermere. There one young woman, it appears, was heard to say in a voice of rapt enjoyment, I like the mountains, they break the monotony of the water.

But in all the great experience of my friend F. D I cannot find that, except on one solitary occasion, he ever received any income from his drawing of town life. He used to tell of this incident—it occurred in Rusholme—with huge delight: How a large market woman, all bundles and baskets, edged her way up to him, and after looking over his soulder for a time took a threepenny piece out of her mouth and whispered to him, "Do you do this for a livin'? Eh, I'm sorry for you! 'Ere's threepence; it's all I've got to spare."

THE Russian shooting party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Sebischoff, Mr. and Mrs. Zontorvisky, and Mr. W. Sebischoff have returned to Colombo from their shooting trip to Anurdhapura. They leave for Europe by the N. L. "Bremen." The party have been staying in Ceylon for six weeks, during which they also made a trip to India. They have been very successful in their "shoot" and bagged an elephant and a lot of small game.

INDEPENDENT NATAL.

GENERAL OFFERS OF HELP IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Volunteers being Increased.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Natal has accepted the Transvaal's offer of aid against the rebels.

Sixty per cent of the Transvaal Volunteers have offered to serve in Natal. The five hundred already selected start on Friday.

A meeting was held at Johannesberg yesterday at which it was resolved to raise a further five hundred men independently of the Government.

The St. John Ambulance Corps at the Cape is sending a detatchment and the Indian Community at Durban have offered to raise a corps of stretches bearers and hospital attendants.

JAPANESE OFFICERS AT NEWCASTLE.

The Corporation of Newcastle entertained the officers of the Japanese warship Kashima at luncheon in the Town Hall yesterday.

RAILWAYS IN ABYSSINIA.

An Important Scheme.

The Paris "Matin" states that an Anglo-Franco-Italian Convention is negotiating in reference to the Abyssinian railways. Great Britain and Italy have agreed that the railway from Jibutil to Adisabeba shall be managed by Frenchmen.

Great Britain is to have the right of continuing the railway beyond Adisabeba and renounces the idea of a railway from Berbera inland.

Italy asks special privileges on both Railways.

The integrity and independence of Abyssinia are not affected.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Signor Martini has started for Adisabeba.

THE INCREASE IN THE ARMY IN EGYPT.

The Porte Overawed.

The increase in the British Army in Egypt has caused a profound impression at Constantinople.

OUTRAGE ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

Troops Despatched.

The unsubdued section of the Naudis yesterday, killed two Indian merchants close to the Uganda Railway. Troops have been despatched to the scene.

THE COTTON STRIKE.

Masters Firm.

The Manchester Masters Federation recommend the Members to refuse to increase the wages unless the scheme for the automatic regulation of wages is accepted.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

The Tsar will ceremoniously open the Duma on the 10th May.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

The Russian five per cent. loan of £89,325,000 sterling has been issued at 89.

Barings have issued the English share, namely £13,101,000.

THE STRIKES IN FRANCE.

Spreading in the North.

The strikes, in the North of France, are extending to other parts of the country, including Paris, where alarming rumours are current and apprehensions felt about May Day.

THE TIBETAN TREATY.

Contradictory Reports.

The news of the signature of the Anglo-Tibetan Treaty is declared to be incorrect.

THE MISSION TO LEPERS.

At the annual meeting of the Mission to lepers yesterday Lord Curzon wrote warmly sympathising with the efforts of the Mission.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN.

Result of the Race.

The following is the result of the race for the Great Metropolitan Stakes :—

Whinbloom 1
Harmony Hall 2
Alderman 3

BETTING ON THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The following is the latest betting on the City and Saburban to be run to-morrow :—

5 to 1 Dean Swift.
6 to 1 Polymelus.
100 to 12 Succory.
100 to 8 Donetta.
100 to 8 White Knight.
100 to 7 Velocity.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. MORLEY ON THE INDIAN ARMY.

No Sign of Military Infidelity.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The House of Commons re-assembled this afternoon after the Easter vacation.

Mr. Morley, in reply to a question, said he was unable to discover that any special feeling whatever had been created in the Indian Army by the schemes of Lord Kitchener, and whatever that might signify Lord Minto had assured him, upon the basis of reports wholly independent of Lord Kitchener, that the spirit of the Native Army was excellent and there was no ground for any alarmist feeling about unrest in the Army. The assertions that ground existed for suspecting its military fidelity appeared to be wholly untrue. The desire for a standard of efficiency undoubtedly involved a greater strain on officers and men, but Lord Kitchner and his commanders were fully alive to the necessity for making the inevitable sacrifice as light as possible.

ANOTHER SHOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

No Harm Done.

There was a sharp but harmless shock of earthquake at San Francisco, last evening.

GERMANY AND ITALY,

The President of the Reichstag, in a speech made to-day, cordially referred to the Vesuvius and San Francisco disasters, alluding to the sympathetic feelings specially uniting Germany and Italy.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Kaiser's Telegram.

The "Fremdenblatt," the official Jorgan of the Austrian Foreign Office, warmly repudiates the idea that the Kaiser's telegram to Count Golouchowski was humiliating to Austria. Austrian support of Germany, it says, is only natural.

RUSH OF HOME-BOUND PASSENGERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The number of homeward bound passengers booked by to-day's mail is so large that the East Indian Railway has found necessary to put on an extra express to Bombay. This is the fifth extra train for the homeward bound passengers, run by the E. I. Railway this season.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CALCUTTA JESUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The 'Catholic Herald" announces the death at North Point, Darjeeling, of Rev. Fr, Edmond Verschraeghen of fever. He has been Prefect of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, for six years, but for the past two years had been at North Point.

DEATH OF A MARINE ENGINEER.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The death occurred, last evening, of F.H. Farmer, second engineer of the oil steamer Lakawanna at Budge Budge. Coming on deck in the evening he fell in a fit followed by high fever of which he died at the Presidency General Hospital.

A EUROPEAN CONVICTED OF THEFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

The European, Andrew Malone alias James Manning, against whom the charge has been pending for theft of watches, trinklets and cash, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Howrah, to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Joint Magistrate of Howrah sentenced a young man named Taylor to six months' rigorous imprisonment for theft of a trunk containing clothes from the Howrah waiting room.

THE BARISAL AFFAIR.

AGITATION PROCEEDS.

BOMBAY INTERFERES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

It has been decided first to move the Sessions Judge at Backergunge, in the matter of the fines imposed upon Surendra Nath Banerjee at Barisal Should this prove unsuccessful, the High Court will be moved.

The following is a copy of a telegram forwarded to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association dated 24th April :—

"Council Bombay Presidency Association feel painfully constrained to bring earnestly to your Excellency's notice the unprecedented state of intense alarm, indignation and excitement into which this Presidency in common with the rest of the country is thrown at the news of the recent events in Barisal. The people are seriously concerned and alarmed that the extensive powers given in sections of the Criminal Procedure Code which are meant and require to be exercised with the greatest discretion, judgment and coolness have been used for the purpose of preventing and dispersing such gatherings of loyal, peaceful, respectable and educated Indians as composed and have composed for years such well-established and constitutional bodies as Provincial Conferences held every year in most of the provinces of this country. The minds of people are seriously exercised that for the purpose such violent, excited, impolitic and unconstitutional methods should have been resorted to by responsible authorities, and this, apart from the question of legal technicalities. Such a policy is fraught with disastrous and mischievous consequences for the peace and contentment of the people of this country and repugnant to the best traditions of British rule. The Council gravely and earnestly improre your Excellency to take measures to allay the feeling of alarm and indignation into which the country is thrown. It may be added that Barisal was selected for the Bengal Provincial Conference at last year's Conference at Mymensing."

THE AGITATOR AT WORK.

A FOOLISH DEMONSTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

If a Keshoregunge telegram to the "Bangalee," is to be believed three Honorary Magistrates have resigned as, it said, "an effective protest against Sir Bamfylde Fuller's administration" and a deluded Government clerk has also given up his berth for the same reason. These results were attained by the persuasive oratory of a man named Bepin Chunder Pal, known in Calcutta, as the students' agitator and editor of "Young India."

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

LADY CHARGED IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

Mrs. Harrison, who, the other day, attempted to drown herself in the tank on the maidan, is being prosecuted for attempting suicide.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

REPLY TO MR. WEBB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

Mr. J. Douglas, Agent of the East Indian Railway, in a letter to the Calcutta papers, traverses the remarks recently made by the President of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in connection with the correspondence at present going on with the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, regarding railway rates. He says their wish is to recover their traffic, but he says they have a quantity of empty wagons which is running waste and this is likely to be largely increased when their further reduced coal rates come into operation. The position arises from two distinct causes (1) the diversion of our traffic which has now been going on for some time and is extending and (2) our coal traffic to Northern India.

REWARD OFFERED FOR A MURDERER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The Commissioner of Police at Calcutta is offering a reward of Rs. 200, for information that will lead to the arrest of the person or persons implicated in the murder of Gujrajsing, a Darwan, employed in Garden House at Narooldangah, some weeks ago.

NEW FERRYBOATS FOR THE HOOGHLY.

LARGE ORDER PLACED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have accepted the tender of Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Co., Ld. for the construction and delivery in England, of seven 12-knot steamers, required for the ferry service on the river Hooghly, at £5,200 each, or a total of £36,400 (Rs. 5,46,000). Delivery is to be made in England, within nine months from the date of placing the order. The steamer will be fitted in the Port Commissioners' Dockyard here.

THE DARJEELING MURDER.

EVIDENCE OF ACCUSED'S WIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, APRIL 24.

The Court room was again crowded, to-day, for the murder case. Mr. Pennell, Barrister, was present for a while before leaving Darjeeling by the down mail train.

Giridhari Lall Dok Tor Babu of Ging deposed to having been sent to Phoobsering by Mr. Canning and having entered the bed-room by the west verandah. The bearer only accompanied him and thereafter pointed out the broken pane in the bath-room door. It was such a small opening that man's hand could not be put through the glass without being cut. Later on he noticed more glass broken off and pieces lay outside in a drain near by. Mr. Canning went to Darjeeling to inform the police. Witness gave the key to Inspector Daly and they both opened the safe and found the money undisturbed and no blood was found inside the safe, only some drops of blood outside on the stand. Witness was present when Gumandoz, on the 19th, pointed out the place where a large kukri was hidden in the thatch of his hut. Witness had noticed a lantern overturned in the bed-room, he also saw a wine glass with a few drops of wine standing on the dinning table, but the flower vases were upset.

Sibumaya, wife of Gumandoz, was only partly examined. She said she lived with her husband at Phoobsering. A boy, named Panchaya, lived with them for a month and on Friday night, Panchaya's sister also slept with them in the same room. Her husband and Panchaya left the room that night. Panchaya returned in about an hour and her husband half an hour after him. Both had a smoke and went to bed. Her husband then told her he had killed the Sahib with a kukri and had concealed it in the roof and she was not to take it down or to tell anyone about it. She identified his kukri.

Her evidence will be continued to-morrow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Captain Bruce, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, is appointed Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General, of Royal Artillery, Northern Command, vice Major Beynon vacated on promotion.

Lieutenant Carr, 66th Punjabis and Lieutenant D. Davidson, 16th Rajputs, are transferred to the 7th Gurkha Rifles ; Lieutenant Lane, 62nd Punjabis, to the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas Lieutenant Saunders, 18th Infantry, to the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, and Lieutenant Park, 101st Grenadiers, to the 1st 10th Gurkhas.

The following Officers of the Indian Army are permitted to retire this year :—Colonel H. S. Massy, from 28th February, Colonel W. R. Ley Andersoon from 1st April and Major F. A. Landon from 22nd May.

Major-General Sir E. Locke-Elliot has been granted the Good Service Pension vacant by the death of Sir Montagu Gerard.

The 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers, on completion of their work on the railway at Ootacamund next cold weather, will move to Secunderabad, instead of returning to Bangalore.

THE POONA MUSEUM ROBBERY.

TRIAL OF THE CULPRITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 25.

The case against the four young Brahmins and a peon of Reay Museum was completed to-day, and Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, delivered judgment. Accused No. 1 Jugannath Laljutkur is a compounder of the Municipal Charitable Dispensary situated beneath the Reay Museum ; No. 2, Chintaman Govindj Petkar, is Doctor of the Dispensary ; No. 3, Ganesh Trimbuck Purandhare is a student ; No. 4, Laxman Balvant Dagwarkar is the son of well-known Doctor in the City, and is also a student, and Gunpat Ganu Jaru is a Puttawalla belonging to the Dispensary. The Magistrate said that first four accused were charged with house breaking and theft and the fifth accused with aiding in the disposal of the property. In this case the clue to the theft of the property of the Museum was obtained by the Chief Constable from the fifth accused, who disclosed the names of the other four accused, who, when sent for, made a clean breast of the part taken by each and took the police to the spot where several swords, daggers, arrows, spears, and other articles were found wrapped in a sheet of zinc, and buried at a depth of some four feet. The third and fourth accused also pointed out the talimkhana where some more property consisting of lead metal wristlets idols etc. were recovered with the pickaxe and a pair of pincers was also obtained from fourth accused on the same day of recovery.

All the accused were placed before the Magistrate and their confessions recorded. Before the Court the fourth accused made a slight correction which said that as the Swadeshi movement is on, he thought it would be well to have some arms. This, accused said, was not in his mind at the time he consulted the other accused and that was not in his mind at present. The first accused admitted having asked the complainant to view the arms in a cupboard of the Museum, and after this informed his confederates of their existence. The primary object was to gain possession of the arms, many of which were handsome and are in a good state of preservation. Three visits appeared to have been made by the accused the arms being removed on the first two visits to a room to which access was gained by placing tables one above another, and making a hole in the wall through which the arms were passed and also the bolts of the window unhooked. Nos. 3 and 4 purchased zinc sheeting, which property was concealed, and Nos. 3 and 5 the two crucibles for melting down the ornaments and first four accused were committed after conspiracy had been found, but the fifth accused does not appear to have been taken into complete confidence by the others as he joined the confederacy somewhat late and only helped in purchasing the crucibles for melting the ornaments.

The accused are guilty of the offences with which they are charged. It was urged by the Pleader for the defence that the previous good character held by them should be considered. As to the character of the four accused there was no evidence of good conduct before the Court. Granting that they were young men of good conduct the present case showed disloyal spirit as the accused descended to the status of common thieves with the primary object of getting possession of arms. There was no doubt that the fourth accused spoke the truth, when he stated that the Swadeshi movement inspired him with the thought of obtaining arms. Under these circumstances it was desirable that an example should be made of the four young Brahmins, who were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, and the fifth accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The Museum property except the arms, was ordered to be restored. Regarding the disposal of the arms the order was to be received from the District Magistrate. The rest of property was to be sold, and the proceeds credited to Government.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 25.

To-day, the third night, in Feather Weights, first round, in the beginning of the 2nd round Private Burton, Leicesters, threw up the sponge and Driver Hunt 49th Baty. R. F. A. won. Gunner Sheppard, 40th Battery R. F. A. having failed to appear. Private Daft, Leicesters, hada walk a ver. In the 2nd round Private Conners, Leicesters, fell and was counted out against Private Smith, Durhams Light Infantry. Driver Mills, 47th Battery, R. F. A. having failed to make his appearance Sergeant Brown, Leicesters, had a walk over. Lance Corpl. Jackson, Leicesters, beat Gunner Simons, S. Battery R. F. A. who was counted out in the 2nd round.

Bantam Weights 2nd Round.—The fight between Private Lamie, A. and S. Highlanders and Private Shaw, East Lancs, was very well contested and much interest was evinced both being local Regiments and Shaw won. In the last round Pte Bream, East Lancs, knocked Sergt Nicholas, R. W. Fusiliers and was counted out. Pte. Wilson, Royal Scots, beat Private Kelly, 13th Hussars. Private Paterson, Leicesters, beat Private Hall, Leicesters.

Feather Weights. 1st round.—Private Blake, Middlesex beat Gunner Gibson 33rd Battery R. F. A. Blake played really a scientific game and showed how cool and patient he was during the fight, there was real science in his play. Lance Corpl Langthorne, East Lancs, beat Pte. Palmer, Lincolns.

Officers' Light Weights.—The Second round was between Lt. Walter, Connaught Rangers, and Capt. Cowie R. A. M. C. and Cowie won on a knock out in the first round.

Officers' Middle Weights. Second round between Lt. Noke R. A. M. C. and Lt. Callaghan, King's Own Rangers, was very even and Noke won full time.

Light Weights. 1st Round.—In the fight between Pte. Phillips Leicesters, and Private Parker Leicesters, Phillips had the misfortune of hurting his right hand thumb and gave up the sponge. Private Griffin gave in in the beginning of the 1st round against Gr. Gorman, P. Battery R. A.

Middle Weights. Second Round.—Private R. Hall, Leicesters, knocked down Private Y. Hall of the same Begt in 30 seconds of 1st round.

EUROPEANS AT TUNIS.

DISTURBANCES CREDITED TO THE KAISER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

A "Pioneer" cablegram, dated London, the 24th instant, says:—A "Temps" message from Tunis says : Aggressions against Europeans there are increasingly frequent.

It is becoming certain that foreign agents are at work throughout the region, declaring that the Kaiser is the real protector of Mussalmans and that the Sultan of Turkey is going to recover Tunis.

The same message endeavours to trace German influence in the murder of the Commissioner of Western Mauritania and other troubles, including the Sokoto rising.

STANDARD TIME ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The animated discussion in the meeting of the Corporation against the adoption of the Standard Time by the Government, deserves public animadversion, as some of the contentious members indiscreetly alluded to the Government in censorious terms for having introduced the Standard Time. They allege the Government did so to suit those who come here from Europe. Moreover they adduce in their argument against the Standard Time that it has very much inconvenienced the native mercantile community. These people, I dare say, are so very conservative that they would seldom take to any change without first showing aversion. They are always led away by the educated and wealthy amongst them who pretentiously pose before the public as the protectors of the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor's Indian subjects against all subluuary evils and are the mighty defenders of all their rights and promoters of all their aspirations. I verily believe that this meeting of the City Fathers is the result of the public meeting convened by Sir Bhalchandra and other influential members of the native community at the Mahdhav Bang. The question is how far prejudicially we are effected by the introduction of the Standard Time. It is merely a matter of a few minutes, and if it were to be adopted by all unanimously, we could, without any inconvenience, reconcile to it. But it is not the difference that has so much upset our mighty magniloquent, they must by hook or crook endeavour to criticise the Government and provoke controversy against the Government to show that they are great and powerful even to discard the doing of the Government. Government is the least to blame. Nor could it be safely averred, that the Standard Time is adopted for the few Europeans. I appeal with all due deference to the good sense of the Corporation that instead of wasting time and energy on a matter that is not calculated to do any harm to the people, they should brace up themselves to do the needful in these critical times when hundreds are hastened to a premature grave by the fell disease every year. Verbum sapienti.—Yours, &c.,

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPVALA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is only one way in which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta can be defeated in his efforts to bring us back the dual times. Leave him to the Crawford Market and Victoria Garden's clocks to get what gratification he can out of the spectacle of their hands pointing to a different time to all the other clocks in the civilised portion of Bombay. But what a lesson the Mehterian attitude on the time question affords ! The philosophers talk of the unchangeable East. No wonder. I should say that not a man who arrives in Bombay from Europe, for the first time, fails to utter an exasperated "D—n !" or its equivalent in his own language, on finding that, owing to his ignorance of there being two times in vogue, he is kept waiting in somebody's office or drawing-room for half an hour, in which no business can be done. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta must know this. And he must also know that men who come from say, London, with its six millions of people can never see the necessity of having two times in a city of one million, not to speak of the fact that 900,000 of this million keep no time at all, the sun being their infallible guide. But Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is of the East Eastern, and the Occidental mind loves the theory that what was good enough for our fathers is good enough for us. Thank Heaven that such tommy-rot no longer holds good in Western Europe ; certainly not in England. But by all means let Sir Pherozeshah Mehta have his own time. The hollowness of his attitude is too apparent : Its be all and end all being simply to be "agin the Government." The people for whom he pretends to speak are not only totally apathetic on the matter, but 50 per cent. of the native population probably are unaware of the agitation altogether. Any way European Bombay will stick to its Standard Time like leeches, let the natives and their alleged champions do what they will.—Yours &c.,

DISGUSTED.

WILL FRAUDS.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

A contemporary says :—The police have recently been ferreting out some exceedingly interesting revelations in connection with a number of will forgeries. Investigations have been carried into the mofussil, and Mr. R. H. Page, an Inspector in the Criminal Investigation Department, has succeeded in tracing a regular network of systematic frauds that have been carried on since 1903, and in which Government has been defrauded to the tune of Rs. 10,000 in regard to the properties of intestates. Three cases have reached the prosecution stage, and there is every reason to believe that further detections will follow.

Some karkuns of the District Court, it is alleged, are privy to these frauds. They get all the necessary information about a deceased who is intestate and the property left by him from the Court records, and with the assistance of some outsiders prepare petitions in the name of some fictitious persons, giving fictitious relationship to the deceased whose property they thus seek to claim. Of course, the signatures on the applications are forged by them, and the applications and the vakilatnama are handed over to a new pleader, who is anxious to get practice. The application and the vakilatnama are then filed through the pleader, before whom the applicant is not required to be taken, and a date is fixed for the hearing by the Court. The original application is supported by false affidavits and submitted to the Court, and the judge, without examining the applicant, or witnesses, grants a certificate as the claim is unopposed. The pleader takes the certificate of heirship to the Nazir of the Court, and applies on behalf of the applicant for the delivery of the property mentioned in the certificate and the property is thus handed over to the pleader. The perpetrators of the fraud then hand over to the pleader a receipt for the delivery of the property, and, having thus obtained possession of it they divide it among themselves.

In some cases pleaders urge for the production of the applicant, and they are never behind in producing some person who is always ready and willing to personate the applicant.

These frauds, it is stated, have been going on for the last three years.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow morning, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Baillie-David Miss L
Baines Mr L M
Clemo Mr and Mrs W J
Childers Miss S
Craze Mr E J
Eckford Mr B
England Major
Grant Mrs H F and 2 infts
Grundy Mr H H B
Gardin Mr G
Hickie Mrs W B and 2 children
Hickie Capt W B
Hay Mr Z A
Heming Mr F
Jenkins Mr J
Keillen Mr D
Lloyd Mr R
Mess Mr and Mrs C W
Manson Mr W
Wantess Mr A
Webb Bowen Mr H Z
Walsh Lt R N
Wearne Mr S J
Walton Mr C

FROM MARSEILLES

Arundell Mr R T
Alfred Monsieur
Bundock Mr J H
Burn Mr E M
Biscoe Mr A J
Clennie Mr C W
Cobbold Mr J W
DuCane Smith Mrs and Miss
Ducat Major V
Hardley Wilmot Mr
Fraser Mr A J
Greve Rev P S
Graham Lt-Col V W H
George Mr E R
Grey Major E
Hutchinson Dr J
Jones Mr H S
Kennion Major R L
Knoke Mr W H
Moreland Mr W
McMinn Miss M A
O'Sullivan Mr J
Paterson Mr G A
Plowden Mr and Mrs
Richardson Mr R
Reid Lt W G
Sheppard Major S H
Vanderzyl Mr P B
Williams Rev F C
Weigall Miss A F
Wigzin and Mrs Lt-Col E A
Walker Mr G J
Wilson Mrs A C

FOR HARACHI.

Cotherall Miss
Hembery Mrs and children
James Mrs
Lake Miss A
Stoney Lt H M

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Elements of Discord in France.

WAGNERIAN REVIVAL AT THE OPERA.

PARIS, APRIL, 6.

THERE is something particularly sinister in the discovery of another escaped miner on the morrow of the debate in the Chamber, when M. Basly, deputy and mayor of Lens, delivered a violent attack upon the engineers. You hear the responsibility of the latter discussed with a great deal of energy this afternoon, some holding that they are culpable in stopping the work of rescue as soon as they did, others that it was a mistake perfectly excusable in the circumstances. What is established, however, is that the unfortunate engineers showed themselves positive on insufficient data, though the threats of death, made against them by an enraged populace, must be held to more than balance the fault. The Courrieres pit are noted for the excellence of their arrangements ; it is but a proof that the best laid schemes of men go astray in the face of the forces of nature.

Meanwhile, the outlook, in an economic sense, is by no means reassuring in the coal basin of the Pas de Calais. The strikers number 45,000, and it is to be feared that the discovery of Auguste Berton will add fuel to the flames of agitation. It is unfortunate that the French miner is by nature an excitable creature, with little disposition, when once aroused, to consider a question calmly. As to the politics of the situation, it has been truly said that there are two Ministers of the Interior : Clemenceau, the Journalist and Clemenceau the head of a Department of State. The one has the journalistic quality of a high receptivity and a mind capable of instantaneous decisions ; the other is the reflective spirit weighing the consequences of administrative acts. The two Clemenceaus come oddly into conflict sometimes, as when the Minister visits the Maison du Peuple, seeming to lend countenance to sedition and acknowledging the right of the miners to strike ; four and twenty hours later he pours troops into the district. This divergence of roles between Robert sober and Robert drunk with oratory lend a certain piquancy to the position.

Internal affairs show a tendency to become entangled, In the heart of Paris is the fashionable church of St. Augustin, before whose door is placed the equestrian statue of Joan of Arc, symbol of patriotism. In the church itself is a guard perpetually on the "qui vive"—symbol of disruption. All the doors save one are closed, and it is said that a hundred outcasts, turned churchmen for the moment, sleep in the aisles at night to defend the fabric from a surprise visit of the Inspector of Domains. It is not a particularly effective or a particularly dignified opposition. If the "mot d'ordre" is to fight, then there must be more serious weapons than these "camelots" "dossing" under the church roof. As a curious commentary on the times, let me bear witness to the expedient of a tradesman, who has dressed his sandwichmen in clerical clothes in order to distribute circulars of a suggestive character. Such an insult on the "soutane" has loused the lively protest of the Catholics, and M. Lepine is to be asked to stop the scandal by arresting the mummers. In the interval the Bishops are taking note of the resources of the church in France, and it is supposed that they will decide to accept the law and make the best of it.

Nevertheless, elements of discord abound. The other day, ten thousand workmen, belonging to the arsenal at Toulon, marched behind red flags to the burial of a comrade, who had come into conflict with authority. Never, of late years, has there been such Socialists activity, pointing to a determined effort to increase the representation of the party in the Chamber at the elections, which are due at the end of the first week in May. The Opposition taunts the Government with having suspended the inventories as a mere electoral dodge. It remains to be seen in what sense the country will interpret this surcease. The nation, indeed, finds itself peculiarly divided at this moment. Nor is the fact without its grave danger. Algeciras has gone by without disturbing the peace, but the most optimistic are hardly lulled into a sense or security. Some other incident may arise, even more menacing. Though the conflicting parties may not be France and Germany but Germany and some other Power, it is hardly to be supposed that this country can fold her arms and say. It is no concern of mine. She may have to pay for the broken pots, and to that end there is need of national unity and national conciliation.

The long-expected revival of Wagner's "Master Singers" has been given at the Opera, and proved as popular as ever. When it was first produced in Paris, it ran a most successful course of consecutive performances. Then the Affaire suddenly cut its progress short, people refusing to dissociate the great German composer from the nation on whose behalf the alleged traitor was supposed to have acted. The receipts dropped within a week from £860 to £600 a night, and even less. But Parisians have bankered for this finest of musical comedies, and M. Gailbard has pleased everyone by reviving it. Of the original cast we have still Mlle. Breval's charming Eva, M. Alvarez as Walter, chivalrous and admirably voiced and the thoughtful and artistic Hans Sachs of M. Delinas. The performance was interesting also from the advent of Mme. Caro-Lucas, as Magdalene. The new-comer is handsome in the part, and sings delightfully, with artistic tact. M. Riddez was most comical as Buckmesser, Walter's rival for the hand of the fair Eva, and M. Nuibo made a lively David. M. Paul Vidal conducted the orchestra with great ability.

Whilst the Chamber is occupied with the question of court-martials, it is interesting to note that M. Etienne, who is strongly opposed to the Radical claim for their suppression, has called into being a new military authority. A Ministerial decree has given birth to a superior council of national defence. Up to this moment the Ministries of War, of Marine, and the Colonies have had their separate system of national defence, which had very little correlation. A new organization was necessary for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the three bodies. In the eventually of a war, it is probable that the theatre of operations would not be limited to one spot upon the globe. The national defence would have to include the mother country and the colonies ; that is to say the home army, the colonial army, and and the fleet would have to be mobilised. These forces must have unity of direction ; hence the necessity of the new body.

According to the French Constitution, the President of the Republic is the commander of the forces on land and sea. It is he, therefore, who will preside over the meetings of the Council which are to be held just before the ordinary Cabinet meetings. The new Board will otherwise consist of the three Ministers principally concerned, and of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance. It is to be hoped that this new military authority will not suffer the fate of the Superior Council of War, which was so slighted under the regime of General Andre that its advice was never asked on the momentous question of the Two Years' Service. I consider this innovation most interesting because it marks the acceptance by France of the great principle that there can be no national defence without Imperial defence. You cannot have the two in water-tight departments. It may be said to be the guiding idea of Sir George Clarke and Admiral Sir John Fisher.

PROPOSALS from several of the local Governments, involving large expenditure under the new schemes of reorganisation of the police have been forwarded to the Secretary of State. Meanwhile various steps are being taken to work up to the plans that have already been sanctioned.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of this body was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola presiding.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CAST IRON FRAMES.

The Commissioner in one of his letters wrote that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of cast iron frames, covers and stops for the Malabar Hill Sub-Districts 2 and 3, two firms had sent in tenders which were as under:—Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Rs. 8,542·5000; Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co. Rs, 8,759·000.

As the tender of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas was the lower of the two, the Commissioner proposed its acceptance and the approval asked for was given.

SURVEY OF STORM WATER DRAINS.

With reference to a resolution of the Corporation, requesting the Commissioner to ask the Drainage Engineer to undertake the examination and survey of all the storm water drains in the city, the latter reported that the total cost of the establishment and appliances would amount to Rs. 14,240.

The Deputy Executive Engineer's report on this matter was that it was very desirable that a thorough examination and survey of all the storm-water drains in the city should be undertaken as many of them, being very old, undoubtedly required repairs. Moreover the majority had no man-holes on them and the exact position was in many cases unknown. It was not unlikely even that there were drains still in use of which all trace had been lost. There were no accurate plans of the position of the storm-water drains on the municipal records and this was a further reason why it was desirable that they should be surveyed. It was estimated that there were some two hundred miles of storm-water drains in the city. The total cost which would be Rs. 14,240, might at first appear to be a large sum, but it must be recollected that the information obtained would be most valuable not only at the present time but in the future, as the plans which would be prepared could be kept up-to-date by plotting upon them such drains as would hereafter be constructed.

It was resolved to put this matter before the Corporation for their consideration and orders.

A GRATUITY TO MR. C. C. JAMES.

With reference to a Corporation resolution, sanctioning the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 12,077-6-0 to Mr. C. C. James, the Commissioner wrote to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the amount being met out of Surplus Cash Balance.

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation for sanction.

COMPLAINTS RE INSUFFICIENT WATER-SUPPLY.

Mr. J. J. Boga and twenty-five other residents of Queen's Road, opposite to the Marine Lines Station wrote a letter to the President complaining of insufficient water-supply. The complainants stated that for nearly two months they had not been getting water on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors of their premises, that even during the monsoon they did not get water on the 3rd and 4th storeys between 5 a. m. and 7 p. m., and that the reason for the insufficient water supply seemed to be the constant use of water in the Health Camps pitched on the Kennedy Sea Face. They further stated that some of the houses had the flushing system of water closets, but they stunk horribly for want of water, and that in almost all their houses bhistis had to be employed to carry water from the lower to the upper floors.

Mr. Framjee H. Jamasji also complained of insufficient water-supply to the house occupied by him situated at Parel. He wrote that for the last one month he had not had a drop of water and that in consequence he had been put to great inconvenience.

It was resolved to forward both these complaints to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner, when it was resolved to sanction the expenditure, stated therein, being paid from the office contingency grant. "I have the honour to state that on the 22nd December 1905 a clerk of this office had to incur a charge of Rs. 2 for conveyance hire for going to, and returning from the bungalow, at Malabar Hill of a Member of the Standing Committee (who was very ill) who was proceeding to England the next day) for the purpose of delivering to him a cheque in respect of his fees for attending Standing Committee Meetings in the month of November 1905 The Chief Accountant has objected to the charge on the ground that it was not incurred in the interest of the service and that the clerk cannot be said to have been on duty, inasmuch as the member was bound to make his own arrangements for receiving the amount due to him. I therefore submit the matter for the orders of the Standing Committee.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MUNICIPAL TIME AND THE BOMBAY LOCAL TIME.

At the close of the ordinary business before the meeting, the Chairman said that now they had to fix the time for their next weekly meeting to be held on the 2nd of May, and for the subsequent meetings to be held thereafter. From the 1st proximo the Bombay Municipality would have their clocks put back to the old Bombay time and therefore a corresponding change should be made in the time at which they should hold their future meetings.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded that the time for holding their future meetings be fixed at 3-30 p. m. Bombay Time.

Mr. James MacDonald moved an amendment that the time be fixed at 4 15 Standard Time, just the same time at which they had met that afternoon. Mr. J. Baptista was in favour of the amendment, because he thought they should fix the hours of their meeting on the basis of the Standard Time, as it was still in vogue. He said that the Bombay Time had not still come into force and therefore it was better to be guided by the Standard Time, that was now acknowledged as the local time of Bombay according to the Corporation Resolution.

Mr. W. L. Souter said that the terms, the Bombay Time and the old Bombay local time had created a confusion and therefore he would suggest that the time for their future meetings be fixed at 3 30 p.m. Municipal Time Mr. Souter then moved an amendment to that effect. His contention was that Bombay Time at present meant the Standard Time, and therefore it was safe to use the term Municipal Time to avoid ambiguities.

After some discussion, the amendments were thrown out, Mr Souter's amendment had four votes for it, and an equal number of votes against it.

The Chairman's casting vote was against that amendment, and so it was lost, while the original proposition of Sir Bhalchandra was carried only by a majority of one vote.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following race will be sailed on Saturday the 28th Instant:—

A class Handicap Race.—Start at 3-30 p. m.

Course No. 20:—

From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy, W.N.W. of Butcher Island, and round Red Channel Buoy, North of Butcher Island, leaving both to starboard round Butcher Beacon, leaving it to starboard, and thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 12·5 miles. Time 7 15 p. m.

B. class Handicap Race—Start at 3 45 p. m. course No. 19:—

From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island, leaving it to Port round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 9 6 mile. Time. 7 15 p. m.

Tomtit class and Small Boat Handicap Race. Start at 4 0 p. m. course No. 17 followed by No. 2.

From Committee Vessel round P. and O. Mooring Buoy "B" off Cross Island, round North Karanja Buoy, round Committee Vessel, round Middle ground Buoy, round Markboat with "R" flag at South Troopship Buoy, leaving all to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 8 2 miles. Time 7-15 p. m.

As the last race of the Season to be held on 5th May will terminate at Hog Island, so that several of the yachts will not be at their moorings that evening and the next day. Yacht owners are requested to fly their winning flags for the Season after the races on Saturday 28th instant and on Sunday 29th instant.

THE Calcutta Port Commissioner's new sale tea warehouse at Kidderpore docks being nearly finished exporting firms have been asked to book their new season's teas there.

INDIAN EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Calcutta Temperance Federation have done a very good thing in waking up however late and suggesting at this eleventh hour to the Excise Committee, as we have been informed by telegrams in the papers that "the power of issuing licenses for the sale of intoxicants should be removed from the hands of the revenue authorities and placed in those of the judicial.

With reference to this phase of the Excise policy of the Government of India, you will, I hope, Sir, permit me to draw your attention as well as that of your numerous readers to the fact that a similar suggestion was made by the Bombay Temperance Council through their representatives, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and the undersigned so long ago as the middle of December last, when they appeared before the Committee as joint witnesses. Copies of their statement were sent to the papers, English as well as Vernacular, at the time, and were published in their columns, "in extenso" in some and briefly in others. This statement has also been published in the current "Abkari" a copy of which will be gladly furnished to any one applying for it with a self-addressed stamped wrapper. The para referred to in the statement is as follows:—"With regard to this prase of the question of local option, the Council most respectfully beg leave to suggest that the power of determining the location of shops in the case of transfer of an existing shop from one place to another, or in the case of the opening of new shops, should be entrusted to Municipalities and District Boards in the Mofussil wherever they exist, and in Bombay (where the conditions of Municipal Government are different from those that prevail in the Mofussil) to a bench of Honorary Magistrates, or to a bench of Licensing Justices specially appointed by Government for the purpose. In the case of the Committee not accepting the above view, the Council suggest that the matter might be left to a Committee of Official Independent of the Abkari Department." It will be seen from the above extract that the Bombay Temperance Council have urged the necessity of taking the people into the confidence of Government by granting them a more extended right of local option; and failing that the Council suggest that the consideration of all applications for licenses be taken out of the hands of the Abkari Department (which cares more for revenue than for the sobriety of the people), and given to officials of any other Department under Government.—Yours, &c,

D. D. GILDER,
Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Temp. Council.

AN IMPOSTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will allow me to caution the public, especially ladies, against a Goanese or Eurasian woman who is evidently an imposter. She is rather short and thin, with a slight stoop, about middle age, usually wears a blue serge dress with white collar and cuffs, and a straw hat, speaks very good English, carries a very small tin box in her hand containing as a rule two or three small articles of crochet work, such as collars, Doyleys and such like, which she says is her work and offers for sale. Her story is that she has a husband and children to support, and does such work to gain a livelihood, offers to make anything of the kind to sample, and very often takes away such articles as a pattern which she sells somewhere else as her own work. My wife was taken in in this way by giving a crochet work collar to the woman to copy, but of course she has not shown up since. On mentioning the circumstance to some lady friends, my wife finds that many of them have been taken in in the same way by the same woman. I would hunt out the imposter and prosecute, but for the annoyance of having to drag the ladies of my household into a Police Court, and this is no doubt the reason the woman still goes free. After this perhaps the Police may keep an eye open for the woman.—Yours,&c.

A. F. S.

RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVING.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur heard the case in which Inspector O'Kieffe charged Mahadeo Malhari, a motor-car driver in the employ of Mr. Mulraj Khatau, with reckless driving. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that about half past one o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th instant the accused was driving motor car No. 21 out of Wilderness Road on to Ridge Road at a high rate of speed and without blowing his horn. Just at that time Mr. Mahamed Hussein Tharia Topan's motor car No. 421 came up the Ridge Road, and an accident was averted by Mr. Topan promptly turning his car to the right.

The accused in his defence stated that he was coming out of his master's bungalow on Wilderness Road at the time and as he was going up the hill he was driving very slowly. He had to turn to his right to go on to Walkeshwar Road. He blew his horn thrice before approaching the Ridge Road. When he arrived at the junction of Wilderness and Ridge Roads he saw Mr. Topan's car coming up the Ridge Road at a terrific pace, at the rate of at least 25 miles an hour. Seeing this he blew his horn. Mr, Topan's car still rushed forward and to avoid it he (the accused put his brakes on and deviating from the course he was going to take he turned his car to his immediate left and was able to bring his car to a standstill within a distance of about five feet. Complainants car was also stopped, but they were going so fast that they did not stop until they had proceeded about 150 feet. The accused said he was driving very carefully and it was complainant's car that was being driven rashly.

Some evidence having been recorded, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

ARAB DISTURBANCE AT KARACHI.

PROMPT ACTION SAVES THE SITUATION.

A KARACHI correspondent reports a fracas caused by Arabs who are returning from the Pearl Fisheries at Colombo at Kaamri on Saturday last, which was saved from unpleasant results by the prompt action taken by Mr. Mules, the District Magistrate, and the Port Officer, Commander Aves. It appears that the s. s. Dwarka brought in over 700 Arab divers from Ceylon, en route to Basreh, as the men had to undergo medical examination and have their kit disinfected. It was absolutely necessary for these measures to be carried out on shore before the steamer could be given a clean bill of health in order to proceed to a port out of India. The men were accordingly told to disembark and proceed to the quarantine campin boats provided by the Port Health Department. This they refused to do as they alleged that they feared their property might be stolen on board and that their food for the day had not been cooked.

Police assistance was accordingly called in, but the slender harbour police force was set upon by the Arabs and fared badly at their hands. The European police inspector thereupon drew his revolver, which, it is said, was not loaded. This was no sooner done than the Arabs charged him in a body, threw him and his men into the harbour boats the alongside and cut the boats adrift. Commander Aves, Port Officer, was communicated with and with the consent of the District Magistrate, military assistance was obtained from Manora. Meanwhile Mr. Mules and the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Ingle, arrived and proceeded on board with Commander Aves. The appearance of the military and the three officers brought the Arabs to their senses and before long all of them were on their way to the detention camp.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 2nd April 1906.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£31,533,600
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906 by Council Bills	£31,531,765
	By Gold	Nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over Revised Estimate	45,155 £

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, APRIL 22.

It may now be safely assumed that plague has taken hold of Mapuca and the question as to when it will be stamped out must be left to time alone. Dead rats were found at the parochial house in consequence of which the Vicar and his coadjutors had to shift to the village community meeting hall "Chandy". In other places like Angri, rats have been dying and this fact confirms the view held by many that we are only at the beginning of a plague epidemic. The village is denuded of its inhabitants who have fled in different direction. The traffic is almost nil and it is very difficult to find a coolie to go to the place even at a high hire. The absence of people apparently account for the absence of fresh cases the particulars of which as reported up to the 20th of this month, are as follows:—

	Cases	Deaths.
Mapuca	16	15
Calangute	4	1
Siolim	3	0
Oxel	1	0
Nagoa	1	1
Raia	1	1
Jua	1	1
Valpoi	1	0
Dargalim	1	0

It must be noted that all these cases originated at Mapuca or infection was carried from that place. The outlook is not at all reassuring as people cannot remain away from their homes for a long period and must return at the first sign of the approach of the monsoon. As you are aware Government has decided to pull down houses in congested areas and open new roads through them. While fully appreciating the drastic measures which Government intends taking for the extinction of plague, the public, through the Press ask H. E. the Governor to provide first for the people that will be left houseless and suggest that barracks of a semi-permanent nature may be erected on the hill close by. There is for the present only one temporary plague hospital at Mapuca and it is suggested there should be another one for observation purposes, as it is alleged that patients suffering from ordinary fever when removed to the plague hospital on suspicion, actually die there through fright. Cases of compulsory removal on suspicion are rather the rule than an exception at the commencement of the outbreak of plague when there is panic and confusion everywhere.

The Home Government have published a Resolution relating to the river navigation in Goa which in future becomes the monopoly of the State. At present the service is subsidised and is carried on by Messrs Shepherd and Co. of Bombay the contract expiring shortly. It was Government who first started on its own account the steam river service in Goa and finding it was a losing concern, adjudicated it to a contractor on a yearly subsidy of Rs. 6 000. It was conducted by him for some years, but unfortunately not to the satisfaction of the public or the Government. The local papers were loud in their complaints from time to time, but no heed was paid to them until a lamentable occurrence when about 100 passengers lost their lives just near the Customs wharf, brought matters to a crisis. The contract was subsequently rescinded and tenders invited and Messrs Shephard and Co. succeeded in obtaining the same. At the expiration of the period, the contract was renewed with the same Company. The Home Government has authorised the local Government to raise a loan of 120 contas de reis or Rs. 300,000 for the purchase of steam launches, etc. The service will be supervised by an administrative committee composed of the Director of Land Revenue, the Port Officer and the Commissioner of Salsette and Canacar which is the oldest paper in the country does not think the arrangement will work satisfactorily as, from past experience, it is not probable it will leave any profits for the State. That journal is against such concerns being administered by the State as in the long run they prove to be more expensive than when managed by private enterprise. It doubts that Government will be able to carry the Resolution into effect.

There are persistent rumours that H. E. Colonel Novaes will be recalled, being replaced by M. Custodio Miguel Borja, ex-Governor of Macau. The change if it takes place, for no confirmation to the report has yet transpired from official sources, is due to the recent fall of the short-lived Progressist Ministery. Hardly any Governor remains here for his full term as his tenure of office depends upon the party fluctuations at home. It is hoped that the rumour is unfounded as H. E. Col. Novaes was popular with the people of the country in which he was taking a keen interest.

Mr. Hajee Ismail Mirza Ahmed, a Turkish gentleman, who has had a mining concession from Government, has organised a limited company under the title of Hajee Ismail and Company for the exploitation of magnesium mines in Goa. The seat of the Company is at Collem. Several Goanese capitalists have joined the Company. As there is no Mining Engineer here, the Director of Land Survey has been provisionally appointed by Government to take up the functions of the Mining Engineer.

RUSSIAN CARGO BOAT ON A REEF.

OFF CEYLON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 20.

The Russian cargo-boat, s.s. Kazan heavily laden, struck on the reef off Panadura yesterday evening. The reef is said to be part of one which is supposed to circle the Island. It is quite close to the shore at Colombo, but stretches more to seaward as it goes south. The particular rock on which the ship has struck is Kabaragala, a sunken rock, situated to the landward side of the rock on which the s.s. Justitia was struck in 1884. The rock is about three miles from shore, S. W. of Gonagala, the huge rocks which rear their heads off the Panadura coast. The distressed vessel is plainly visible from shore, and an enormous crowd has been watching it since it met with the accident.

The vessel struck on the rock at 5 p. m. and a few minutes after sent up distress signals. The B. I. s.s. Ula which was passing came to its rescue in about half an hour's time and took away the larger number of the crew.

Comparatively speaking the Kazan is a new ship, having been built in 1900. She has a gross tonnage of 6,076 tons, and net tonnage of 3,693 tons. She was built in Newcastle by Wigham Richardson & Co.

The Ula returned to Colombo yesterday night with the crew and some of the officers. When the Ula left the scene of the wreck, a great part of the ship was under water and the cargo is bound to have been greatly damaged. The Kazan did not take any cargo from Colombo, and the agents, from whom inquiries have been made, are not in a position to say anything regarding the cargo. As a matter of fact the cargo was shipped at Odessa, at the instance of the Russian Government.

The rock on which the Kazan is stranded is know as Nilkate, the same rock on which the steamer Justitia was wrecked in 1885. Nilkate means blue sapphire, and has derived this name from the bluish colour of the rock. It is situated about a mile south of the well-known Gonagalla rock in front of the Panadura railway bridge. People travelling by train yesterday had remarked that the Kazan, since its departure from Colombo, was keeping very close to the shore, and its fate was almost anticipated by the fishermen at Panadura who know the position of the rock and the dangerous reef lying between it and Gonagalla. The vessel was right on top of the rock before she was brought to a standstill. The incident was noticed from ashore, and it soon became evident that the vessel was in a lost position, for while the front of the steamer was seen to be only about six feet above water she assumed a big list to the starboard.

The rough sea in the vicinity makes a trip to the vessel, which is about two miles from shore, a venturesome undertaking. Seen at close quarters, the vessel appears to be in a hopless position, her head being only about six feet above water while her back appears to be broken. There is water in the front part of the vessel, and it is thought that a few breakers will complete the wreck.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 10th March, amounted to Rs. 3,712, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 701. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th March, were Rs. 44,383, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 870.

JAPANESE HEROISM.

HUMAN TORPEDOES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "In his book on 'Port Arthur,' Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett tells a story of a captain of the Japanese Army, who tied as many hand-grenades about him as he could conveniently carry, ordered one of his men to light the fuses, and then hurled himself into the trench where the Russians were huddled together, carrying death and destruction among them and sacrificing himself of course, in this service to his country. I can cap this tale by one of a handful of young naval officers who were serving in ships engaged in the attack on Port Arthur. The difficulty which the Japanese experienced was to get sufficiently close to the Russian ships without being observed and fired at from the vessels or from the shore batteries. There seems no means of making the approach, though the small torpedo craft had been fitted with funnels which could be folded down on to the deck. In many cases this expedient had been successful in enabling a mosquito ship to approach a Russian man-of-war without attracting attention; the torpedo had been aimed and discharged, and then with the subdued cry, 'Funnels up,' the little craft had hustled away out of danger at her best speed. With practice this manœuvre came to be performed with good results, though in the absence of the funnel the speed during the approach was necessarily slow; it was, however, stealthy, and at night the objective was so small as not to court attention from the Russians.

In the instance to which I wish to allude this manœuvre had doubtless been already tried; at any rate, it had been decided that in the special circumstances no craft could make the attack. What was to be done? In the emergency five young officers undertook to act as human torpedo craft, well knowing that in all probability none of them would escape with his life. After due preparations they left their ships after drakness had fallen, entered the water in silence, then each took in his charge a small torpedo which had been made ready. The title was running towards the Russian ships which were to be attacked, and this assisted the daring exploit. Swimming and floating as best he could, each officer which his explosive charge managed to get within easy range of one of the enemy's ships. Then with due care and extraordinary deliberation, each man aimed the torpedo in his charge, took the plug out and saw the explosive little ship speed forward on its mission of destruction. I need hardly add that nearly all these brave fellows failed to get back to their vessels. As a matter of fact, only one survived this exploit, which is surely one of the most extraordinary recorded in the story of the war.

VICKERS, SONS, MAXIM AND MANCHESTER.

It is probable that in the not distant future the firm of Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, shipbuilders and engineers, of Sheffield and Barrow-in-Furness will establish a branch of their great engineering industrial business in Manchester. At present, says the "Manchester Guardian" it is too early to say that a particular scheme has been decided upon, but the ideas in these works shall be taken in Manchester, not far from the Ship Canal, for the manufacture of electrical equipments and the development generally of an electrical engineering business, as a part of the business of the Company, Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim may make their entry into Manchester either by way of establishing entirely new works or by amalgamating with or absorbing a business of magnitude already established in excellently equipped premises. The second course is, granted that circumstances favour the undertaking most likely to be undertaken.

If Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim should come to Manchester, the new development of their business will be on a scale equal almost in commercial importance with any of the notable steps which they have taken in building up their vast undertaken. An electrical engineering works of their own would be a very serviceable adjunct to the armour-plate and gun-making works at Sheffield to the ship-building yards at Barrow, and to the rapidly extending business of the Wolseley motor-car works at Birmingham. The prosperity of the firm in recent years has been phenomenal. On an issue of ordinary shares amounting to £3,350 000, they paid last year 15 per cent, and the £1 shares were sold at 16 end of March on the Manchester Stock Exchange at £2. 12s. 9d. The other issued capital includes £750,000 5 per cent preference shares (which stand at £1 4s. 6d. each), £750,000 5 per cent preference stock (now standing at £122 - £124), and £1,250,000 4 per cent first mortgage debenture stock.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Local rain has fallen in Assam and some rain on the South Burma Coast and in Kashmir. The chief amounts are: Sibsagar two inches, Cherrapoonji, one and a half inches, Mergui and Dibrugarh half an inch, and Silchar, Sonemarg and Dras a quarter of an inch. Rain is probable in parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam and on the West Himalayas.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Aurangabad, pressure charges have been small and irregular.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been rather strong at Negapatam, Bhuj and Jamnagar, and fresh to light over the rest of the country.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Bijapur, Sholapur and Aurangabad, while the minimum is from 7° to 9° in defect at Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para. The highest temperature in the shade was (110°) at Nagpur, Akola, Sholapur and Cuddapah, and the lowest (63°) at Rajkot.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in Lower Sind, the Punjab, and Rajputana and at Allahabad, Neemuch, Masulipatam and Colombo.

Rain.—Colombo reports more than a quarter of an inch.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	15	11	16
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	35	27	52
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	43	32	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	19	12	27
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nazpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nazpada	43	35	94
Parel, Sawree and Sion	12	10	21
Mahim and Worli	14	11	23
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	1	1
Hospitals	0	15	29
Total	135	153	314
Total plague deaths to date	312,371	236,835	
Same date last year	147	138	247

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	1

CHOLERA

Attacks.	Deaths.
8	6

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 10th March, amounted to Rs. 27,293, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,367. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th March, were Rs. 3,65,179, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,70,097.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Cold winds, snow-showers, and low, though not extreme, temperatures were the prevailing features of the past month. On the 7th and the 17th there were two exceptional days, with temperatures of 65deg. and 64deg, and eight and ten hours of sunshine respectively, but nearly two-thirds of the maximum temperatures recorded were below the average. The minimum reading in London did not fall below 30 deg., but Newton Rigg (N.W. England) registered 19deg., Clatbwick (E. Scotland) 12deg, and Fort Augustus (N. Scotland) 8deg. It is easier to credit the fact that our sunshine total of eighty-three hours was fifteen above the average than that the almost constant slush of our city streets was due to the equivalent of less than an inch of rain—not two-thirds of the average.

"April weather, rain and sunshine both together, following the continuous cold of the latter half of March, will probably work a more than usually rapid transformation in our gardens and parks. The mean temperature rises to 57 deg. by day and 40 deg. by night, though several readings have been recorded of night frosts as low as 27deg., whilst in 1893 a day record was taken of 82deg. There is an average of thirteen rainy days in London, with a fall of 1 1-2in, brightened by the prospect of 130 hours sunshine, a generous proportion of which would be welcome for the Easter holidays. April 17 is about the date when we may expect to welcome the swallows, though in a mild spring stragglers begin to arrive by the end of March; and April 28 should find the horse-chestnut opening its heads of blossom, generally ten days or so in advance of the hawthorn.

Poisson d'Avril is the French for April Fool, and the origin of the expression is said to be as follows: There was a Prince of Lorraine whom Louis XIII. kept as a prisoner in the citadel of Nancy. On April 1 he swam the Meurthe and got away, and the exultant men of Lorraine exclaimed: Le beau poisson qu'on a donne a garder aux Francais! The favourite French joke for the date used to be to send some innocent sightseer to the lavatories with instructions to inquire for the pensioner with the wooden head. All the pensioners were in the joke, and they passed their sightseer on from pillar to post, telling him now that the wooden-headed one was drinking in the canteen, now that he had gone to the barber's to be shaved, now that he was fishing on the river bank. The jest has been played so often that it cannot easily be played successfully any longer, but there are plenty of others available.

The proposal is made that either the London committee or Coventry citizens should commemorate Miss Ellen Terry's connexion with the latter city as her birthplace by erecting some simple memorial on or near the house in which she is reputed to have been born. The rival birthplaces long added to the gaiety of visiting people of the nations, and especially of strolling players; but now the first plate put up has disappeared, and the haberdasher's shop which though second in the race, claims to be the original birthplace has the field all to itself.

The amount of red-tape still prevalent in Government Departments is almost incredible. From a number of instances given by T. C. Bridges in the Grand Magazine there would seem to be still plenty of room for the reformer. Last year the old three-decker Lion, which had acted for many year as a boys' training-ship in the Hamoaze, was condemned and sold. She fetched about half her intrinsic value as firewood! All these fine old wooden ships were put together with copper rivets, and when the Lion was broken up her purchasers found themselves in possession of nearly one hundred tons of copper bets, copper fastenings and sheathing, to say nothing of nearly as much iron. With copper at the present price—about £80 a ton—here was a clear gain to the purchasers of £3,000. If the Admiralty did their own ship-breaking and reast the old metal they would have saved the whole amount!

One instance of War Office red-tape given by Mr. Bridges it would be difficult to parallel for sheer ineptitude. During the war the Government bought sixty-four horses at Preston, some of which were unbroken. The inspecting officer was at the time at Carlisle. Instead of wiring to him to go to Preston and look over the new purchase, the authorities despatched the sixty-four animals to Carlisle by train to be examined. The cost was something over £1000, which a £5 note would have covered the inspecting-officer's return fare and expenses!

Mr. Bridges also gives a gem of War Office humour. It consists of a letter of instruction to an officer who reports that Private Tommy Atkins has lost his great-coat, and runs at follows: The calculation of the value of a lost great-coat should be made by deducting the value when worn out from the value when new, as given in Article 75 of 1905 Clothing Warrant dividing the remainder by the number of months the garment should wear, multiplying the quotient by the number of months the garment has actually been worn, and subtracting the sum thus obtained from the total value of the new great-coat. The balance is the amount that should be charged. Even the Post Office does queer things sometime. A rural postman, Mr. Bridges points out, receives less pay than one in a town, because living is supposed to be cheaper in the country. Yet will it be believed that postmen at Woolwich are, or were till very recently, placed upon practically rural pay, although living there is, of course, as dear as it is anywhere?

If the names of the Kew habitues are examined and compared with the record of many private gardens in the country, well stocked with singing birds, it will be granted, the county Gentleman thinks, that Kew may fairly claim to be in this respect more rural than the country itself. The song of the blackcap and garden warbler, the chiffchaff and the willow wren, the sedge warbler, the whitethroat, and, in fact, all the best-known summer song-birds may constantly be heard in the same woodland fringe of the Gardens; while the missel-thrush, song-thrush, and blackbird are all residents.

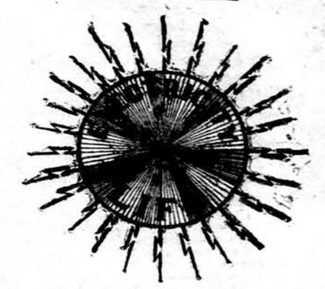
Among the few signs of spring is the reopening of the little-known Soane Museum in Lincoln's Inn Field which will be free to the public on four days of the week from now till August. This crowded medley of bric-a-brac articles of bigotry and virtue and Egyptian antiquities contains some works by Hogarth, Watteau, and Turner. The house and contents have remained almost unaltered since Sir John Soane's death, and present a perhaps unique example of domestic arrangements during the early part of the nineteenth century. Although a philanthropist, Soane was a more obdurate parent than the elder Winkle, and refused a baronetcy lest his hated son George—the novelist and playwright—should inherit a title.

There seems to have been no ground for the sensational rumours lately current in Berlin as to the health of the Emperor of Austria. The well-informed correspondent of the Glasgow "Herald," in stating that the rumours were entirely unfounded, says, truly enough, that the death of the Emperor Franz Josef will be a catastrophe for Europe, and no time could be worse than the present for such a misfortune. Notwithstanding his seventy-six years the Emperor is still sound and fit, and in spite of his many troubles, political and domestic, maintains his health to a marvellous degree. He is still the most elegant and soldierly figure in his Empire; no European monarch wears a uniform with so much grace and smartness as Austria's venerable ruler. His Majesty's excellent health is no doubt due to the absolute regularity of his life.

Thousands of holiday-makers from this country visit Norway every year. For those who have not been there Travel advances some reasons why they should go: If you are curious to see the grandest coast scenery and the hugest glaciers in Europe; if you care for delicate details of beauty in woods, meadows, flowers, and streams; if the applied arts interest you and you care to study the carving and embroidery which a race of peasant craftsmen carry on in accordance with tradition dating back for hundreds of years; if, as a student of social problems, you are interested in a land where there are no millionaires and very few paupers; if the heroic legends of the Vikings and St. Olaf appeal to you, or if you keep from your childhood a delight in tales of trolls and huldras, gnomes, and fairies, you will not to happy till you have visited Norway. Some ladies staying at a country inn there had very wet weather and their astonishment may be imagined when the landlord actually proposed to make a deduction from his bill on that account. This sort of thing, it is admitted, is not often met with even in Norway, but where else, asks the writer of the article, would it be conceivable? Not in many places, we admit.

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr. Sanden.



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given:—

MADRAS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN:—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement, more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made a special study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative and prophylactic agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into body in an even and continuous form. Dr. SANDEN seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Electric HERCULEX belt.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, I. M. S.

The above letter, the original of which can be seen at my office, by those directly interested, is from one of the highest medical authorities in India. It not only gives the views of the distinguished gentleman from a medical standpoint, but also shows that the Herculex has cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach. What more positive and convincing evidence could one wish for?

If you cannot call for a free consultation, send me your name and address, and I will send you free of all cost my book, on the Home Treatment by electricity. Write to-day. Address,

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

Warm, Debilitating Weather

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling.

They need a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady who recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this *"wonderful medicine"*:

"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

SWAN
GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Registered Trade Mark
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
No. 600.
None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.
Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.
Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles, and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from c

THE APRIL REVIEWS.

THE April reviews are distinctly political in tone. Lord Milner's article, in the "National Review," will probably be the most keenly discussed paper of all. But there are several other mighty articles on political questions of the day.

The question of 'Trade Unions and the Law," for example, is discussed in the "Independent Review" by Mr. Philip Snowden, M. P., the chairman of the Independent Labour party. He criticizes the arguments of the recent Commission, and contends that trade unions ought to be "exempt from liability for the actions of their members." The unions are not, he says, 'in the position of a corporation or firm," since they cannot sue or be sued by their members. And secondly, trade unions should be accorded special treatment, in his view, because "they cannot in actual fact, by any legal terms of equality, be put on the same actual equality for fighting purposes as the employers." Mr. Snow den declares that if the Unions be exempted from corporate liability and the responsibility for illegal acts still attaches to the wrong door, it is likely that the result would be that strikes would be conducted with a far greater sense of responsibility.

In the same review, Mr. J. A. Hobson explains a scheme for The Taxation of Monopolies, which would extend the doctrine of unearned increment from land to trades or professions that are enabled by monopoly or restriction of markets to secure a higher rate of profit than would occur under free competition. The article is, in effect, a defence on new grounds of a graduated income tax. Mr. W. J. Fisher, the late Liberal candidate for Canterbury, contributes a lucid article on Electoral Abuses, in which he describes the various illicit practices that still persist, and urges a comprehensive reform of the law. He would prohibit canvassing, the distribution of food and coal tickets within six or twelve months of an election, the practice of subscribing to numerous football, cricket, and other clubs, to which all but a very few candidates tamely submit, and the provision of carriages to convey voters to the poll. Further, Mr. Fisher would have accounts of election expenditure scrutinized more vigorously, he would compel returning officers to provide more polling stations, and would extend the hours during which the poll is open. The present law as administered, undoubtedly favours the rich and not too scrupulous candidate, and handicaps the poor and honourable candidate. The "Independent Review" has also an interesting article in favour of woman's suffrage by the late G. J. Holyoake.

GLOOMY PROPHETS.

The "Fortnightly" opens with a pessimistic survey of the Morocco problem. Germany, according to "Perseus," predominates, and the balance of power is upset.

It may prove that the cause of Europe ceased to exist upon the plains of Mukden. But, unpromising as the present situation in the Tsardom may appear, it is nevertheless obvious that until Russia recovers her former place in the Continental system there will be no security for the Western status quo. There is no security for Austria-Hungary and none for Holland and Belgium; none for the diplomatic independence of France; none for the seapower of this country.

A second gloomy and anonymous article discusses the various wars which Germany might undertake if her rulers were less prudent than we believe them to be. The Netherlands, Switzerland, and Austria are suggested as tempting objects of German ambition. To come to more tangible subjects, Mr. Saxon Mills denounces the Liberal policy towards the Transvaal on the ground that a British Transvaal is the necessary condition of a British South Africa, and that the grant of responsible government will be made too soon. We note his remark: I do not say that if the Chinaman were sent home the mining industry will persistently languish; other advocates of Chinese labour are less scrupulous. Among the miscellaneous articles is one by Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., who defends motorists against the charges usually levelled at them, and makes several suggestions for amending the law, which he hopes that the Royal Commission will adopt. Mr. Israel Zangwill points a number of letters from English writers whose opinions he had invited on the programme of his Jewish Territorial Organization. Mrs. Humphry Ward, as he notes, is the only one of his correspondents who offers a subscription as well as sympathy. The "Fortnightly" also has a brilliant article by Mr. Henry James on Philadelphia—one of the impressions that he gathered on revisiting America after long absence.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

The "Nineteenth Century and After" opens with an article on "The Future of Anglo-German Relations," in which Mr J. Ellis Barker, another of the pessimists, tries to show that Lord Averbury's pacific article of last month, was ill-justified by the facts, and that Germany is threatening our peace. This is followed by "A Note on National Service," in which Sir Robert Giffen contends that if we are fully prepared for war, we shall have peace, but not otherwise, and that trouble may not be so very far off. It is a relief to turn from these Cassandras to two well reasoned articles by Mr. Burt, M.P., and Mr. Frederic Harrison on Parliamentary procedure—articles which have a special interest in view of to-day's debate on the subject. Mr Burt doubts whether a time limit for speeches is desirable, but urges that many hours might be saved by a more rational method of taking divisions. He believes, like Mr. Gladstone, that the House might transfer much of its business to committees. Mr. Frederic Harrison elaborates this idea in his instructive article. He admits that some improvements have been effected in procedure during the last twenty-five years.

But it is agreed that there is still an immense amount of sheer waste of time, play, dawdling and parading in futile divisions through the lobbies. We all look to Sir Henry, for the first time at the head of a really business House of Commons, to put his foot down on the vulgar scandal of tea-parties on the terrace, dinner-parties in the cellars, gabbling nonsense to stave off a division, systematic pairing, bicoking by sheer trickery, and majorities consisting of over fed, noisy young bloods, whipped up from balls and supper-rooms. If "Society" hopes to keep its prestige and its privileges a little longer, it must cease to treat the Parliament of Empire as if it were a music-hall or a smoking concert.

Mr. Harrison would do away with the putrescent scandal of

PRIVATE BILL LEGISLATION,

shorten the sittings, rearrange the Session, enlarge the House, and, above all, impose a time-limit on speeches. Unlike Mr. Burt, Mr Harrison holds that a time-limit of twenty minutes for ordinary speeches would do more to give life to Parliament and to reduce desultory habits than any other single reform.

One of Mr. Harrison's suggestions—the enlargement of the House—is worked out in a practical paper, with a plan, by Mr. Charles Barry, eldest son of the architect of the Palace of Westminster, who thinks it would be a comparatively simple matter.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, who resents the demand of the postal servants for better wages shows how the Australian States interpose are Imperial Public Service Board between the Ministry of the day and the civil servants. Sir William Des Vœux defends the present system of Indentured Chinese labour on the Rand, and there are two general political surveys of the past months, from the Liberal standpoint by Mr. Herbert Paul, M.P., and from the Unionist standpoint by Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P.

An important article on Admiralty Policy and the New Naval Estimates is contributed to the Nineteenth Century" by Sir William White, who disagrees with the policy of scrapping old warships wholesale, and questions the value of the economies that are said to have been made. Sir William is inclined to ridicule the attempts made to keep secret the plans of the huge new Dreadnought; other countries, it seems give the taxpayer much fuller information concerning their new ships than our Admiralty does.

OPIUM.

Bengal opium sale proceeds in April 1906, and Malwa opium pass duty in a lot to end of March 1906, compared with the Estimates:—

LATEST MONTH.

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In April 1906 Bengal	49,50,000 (Budget)	55,23,525	6,73,52	.....
In March 1906 Bombay	8,00,000 (Budget)	2,55,600	.....	5,44,400

One sale of Bengal Opium and twelve months' pass Duty of Opium Exported from Bombay, 1905-06

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In April 1906 Bengal	49,50,000	5 ,23,525	6,73,525	.....
In March 1906 Bombay	83,60,000 (Revised)	85,41,000 (Estimate)	.....	3,19,000

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR WHALEBONE.

THE Princess gown is one of the most severe tests that woman can apply to her figure. It has no respect for figures; it reveals the good and the bad equally. Its present popularity may therefore have one good effect; it may induce some who needed the inducement to pay more attention to their figures; and it is quite time that the good figure emerged from the temporary disrepute into which it has fallen. For some reason or another, connected, I think, with an unintelligent application of the principles of hygiene, we rarely see in these days, except among women of a passing generation, one of those queenly, willowy, well-proportioned and well-rounded figures which outlive all other claims to beauty and at any period of a woman's life easily compete with them. Yet never in England has so much energy been expended as now upon our physical development, and there must be something wrong with our methods if in the attempt to acquire a perfect body we merely succeed in acquiring an imperfect figure.

I do not mean in the least to advocate the methods of our grandmothers for acquiring a good figure, says Evelyn Sharp in the "Manchester Guardian." We are slowly growing out of the barbaric idea that a figure is made by a vigorous squeezing in the direction of the shape dictated by the fashion of the moment; all thinking women, women with an ideal in dress, have grown out of that idea. But it does not follow, as some hygienic enthusiasts seem to think, that the shape of the figures is of no consequence at all. Our grandmothers knew nothing of the Swedish system, but they put a just value on the shape of their figures; and if they had only artificial means at their disposal for the attainment of their ideal, they at least brought artificiality to perfection and made it of as little harm as possible. It has been left for a later generation to be satisfied with the cheap and ready-made counterpart of the carefully measured, hand-made whalebone armour which encased our grandmothers. In those days the wearer has to fit the armour, and not the armour the wearer. I some times wonder which would most offend the taste of those elegant gentlewomen of fifty and a hundred years ago—the woman who resigns her armour altogether and lets her figure take care of itself, or the woman who buys it for two-and-elevenpence and trains her figure to fit it.

The truth is that we have come to a parting of the ways in this matter of whalebone. In the one side are those vanishing figures of vanished days, artificial if you will, but at least intelligently and artistically so; on ther othe are those formless shapes grievous to the eye and most wrongfully termed natural. To be natural is surely to be beautiful. We are, however, apt to forget that the unnatural treatment to which we have subjected our figures for years is not to be undone in a moment, and that when we, the belated converts to common sense, fling away our boned supports the figure, left suddenly unsupported, will be anything but beautiful. Exercises may do much to restore the curves and lines that should never have been lavished out of shape; but the difficulty of reform lies, no doubt, in the fact in many cases it is too late to make a natural figure when the unnatural one has been abandoned, and the result is the ungainly form that is derisively termed hygienic. Our calisthenics must rest with the little girl now in the nursery or the schoolroom who is developing into beauty of form without the aid of whalebone. For it, she is taught to stand correctly, to sit correctly, to walk correctly, to hold herself as if she had nothing in the whole world to fear, and no weight upon her head, it is in her power some day to rival by natural means the beautiful figures of long ago. The full results of our boasted physical culture will not really be apparent, I think, until the daughters of the wiser mothers of to-day have grown to their full stature.

But it is not enough to scoff at whalebone and then to leave the rest to fortune; and, meanwhile, there are all the women—an increasing number—who have thrown off the tyranny of whalebone and if not young enough so be moulded by judicious exercises into a perfect figure have yet checked themselves in their ideal career in time to develop an easy a pleasing one. To them the dressmaker can be, if she likes, an inestimable boon. Unfortunately, she is too often an obstacle. The dressmaker who could be induced to be low her skill and her imagination on producing shapely dresses that would not require the wearer to encase herself in armour in order to keep it in shape would be epoch-making in the history of woman's dress. No doubt, the humble dressmaker, who does the compromise woman with an awful fascination again and again, though her repeated failures write her down as an expensive luxury could be persuaded to try something of the kind. But that is not what is wanted. It is the first-rate modiste, the artist who knows her craft thoroughly well, who could alone achieve something beautiful in the way of rational dress, now only a term of a horror and reproach.

It is true that for the moment we have the Princess gown, and for the figure without armour this is an admirable garment, as it avoids the waist-line while showing the existence of a waist, and so makes for comfort and beauty of form at the same time. With shoulder-straps the continuity of line and colour can be admirably maintained, even if the upper part of the costume should be of different and softer material than that of the skirt and bodice-piece, which might be preferred by some, and the whole weight of the garment thus hangs from the shoulders without suggesting a smock-frock or a sack. To-morrow, of course, the Princess gown as a fashionable garment will have gone, but there is no reason why it should not be developed in endless ways for the benefit of the woman who has each week whalebone supports and yet does not wish to wear a dress like a pinafore. When the right dressmaker comes this may probably be done. In that case it is to be hoped she is on her way, for it is more the lack of that dressmaker than any lack of the aesthetic sense in woman that is answerable for the present condition of hygienic ugliness. Paris, already responsible for much that is surprising and hopeful may produce that dressmaker yet.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Export of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906:—

	GOLD. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Feb. 1906—			
Weight in ounces...	144, 19	125 036	19,283
Value in rupees ...	88,95,445	72,26,311	16,69,134
To the end of the month of Feb 1906—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	2,208 193	2,231,440	22,947
Value in rupees ...	1,55,50,031	12,9 ,24,170	60,25,914
	SILVER. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb.—			
Weight in ounces ...	13,838,705	187 419	13,711,257
Value in rupees ...	2,72,02,862	4,98,479	2,67,01,383
To the end of the month of Feb. 1906 —			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	68,07,747	4,229,311	64,748,436
Value in rupees.....	13,0 ,8 ,871	1,10,9 ,739	11,99,81,032
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Feb, 1906—			
Weight in ounces..	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees.....	3,50,98,307	77,21,700	2,83,76 7
To the end of the month of Feb.			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	26,65,34,955	14,05,24,959	12,60,09,996

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).

	In the month of Feb. 1906. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	14,46,9:0	11,30,829	25, 7,8:9
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees*	....	1,30,074	1,30,074
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	62,72,232	1,84,7,725	2,47,19,9:7
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces ...	.....	.....	.....
	To end of the month of Nov. 1905 Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,5 ,28,690	1,15,51,185	2,80,79,875
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees*	18	6,55,053	6,55,076
4 Bullion received for Government coinage ...	3,55,83,269	7,38,77,068	10,94,60,337
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces...	.....	2 03,454	2,2 ,451
	COINED AND EXAMINED. In the month of Feb 1906. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	....	.....	...
Straits dollars (tale)	.....	.....	...
2 Rupees*	89,00,018	2,30,10,023	3,19,10,041
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins value in rupees)	7,81,069	.....	7,81,069
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
	To the end of the month of Feb 1906. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (tale)	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	5,73,00,2:8	9,87,19,216	15,60,19,444
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	37,04,922	.....	37,04,922
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	....	4,97,230	4,97,230

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month:—

	Rs.
At Calcutta.....	Nil.
At Bombay.....	83,027
Total	Rs.1,83,027

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Widsor, 1852 tons. Captain J B Booth, will sail to-day for Fleetwood with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain G Ramage, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 11 cabin and deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2232 tons, Captain A Tait, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and Messrs Shaw and Watson, as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 935 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Beck, Messrs Denny and Gill and Miss Price and deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Jumna, 2985 tons, Captain H Fenwick, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and Messrs E G Webber, A Rouleurs, Simmons, Cassum, Mr and Mrs Mody and 2 children Mr Sanjana and deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4315 tons, Captain A Haig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs D A D Aitchison C J N Cameron, W Harris, H Lockhart, and J C D Roper and Mrs Roper, Mrs Newman Taylor and infant, Miss E Andrew Maj S F Crooke, Mrs Percy and Miss Fitz Gerald and infant, Miss M O Lindsay, Lieut H Lloyd, Maj A G Lovett, Miss Mactavish, Mrs W H Print, Master Harry Print.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator ..Comdr T H Heming .....Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie Comdr Mcarthur ....B I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....toyal Navy

In the Stream

Sado.....Comde Loduvice ...Portuguese Gunboat
R M S Hardinge ..Comdr J H D St-John ....R I Marine
H M Redbreast.....Lt Comdr W Rose .....Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine.....Comdr A K Hulbert Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 25.

Chusan .....3852 Kenrick.....P & O Co
Goalpara.....1302 Muir.....M M & Co
Nadiri .....1113 Mylerist .....B & P S N Co
Florican .....2331 Work.....Cory Bros & Co
Colobaria.....3136 Walkeys.....M M & Co
Baron Innerdale ...2139 Fullerton .....W S A G
Franklynn .....5151 Brown.....W & A M & Co
Nerbudda .....1760 Manley.....M M & Co
Jumna .....2937 Fenwick.....M M & Co
Dwarka .....799 Bamber .....M M & Co
Kt of the Gurter ...4293 Stanhope.....K Nixon & Co
Commandel .....3781 Holloway .....E Tajbhoy
Bullmoss.....Watkeys ...P Gulf.....M M & Co
Ras Dara .....2495 McCambridge..... W & A Graham & C
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....W & A G & Co
Duplex.....433 Hunter .....Cable Steamer
Broomhire .....2323 Elliot .....S Wallace & Co
Drumcondra .....2934 Masser.....K Nixon & Co
Kusara .....504 Morrison .....M M & Co
Kelchattan .....2424 Higgins.....M M & Co
Quilon.....4942 Anderson.....Captain
Kilbrittre .....2-53 Gibson.....K Nixon & Co
Pleasant .....2933 Frum-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Kola .....510 Lamoge .....M M & Co
Loohana .....21:3 Colgson .....M M & Co
Trafford Hall .....3493 Hood .....K N & Co
Northumbria .....2703 Cheshire .....Morrison & Co
Circassia .....4315 Haig .....W & A G & Co
Lhasa.....925 Rothwell .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agents.
A	Banca.....	3794	Furgusson	Cam&Japan	1-5	P & O Co
B	Indian Maclinnon...	3019	Smith.....	N F	27-4	F Muir & Co
F	Qaeda	4944	Coope	N F	28-4	M M & C
G	Islami.....	1804	Hughes...	Red Sea ports...	.....	B & P S N Co
K	Occan.....	.....	8507	Hayward..Shaghain	..1-5	P & O Co
M	Orient al	3085	Lewellin.....	Aden.....	5-5	P & O Co
N	Baron Innerdale..	2140	Fullerton	Baltiurore	.....	28-4
O	Leander	1792	Paire...	Moatvn ...Deep...l-5		E Latham&Co
P	Afgoan.....	13 9	Lloyd.....	Mauritius ..	28-4	H C Joosub
P	Sultan	2816	Barmeister....	Z'bar	29-4	A Strandes

Offside

Q Windsor .....1853 Booth.....Fleetwood...28-4 T M & Co

H W P D

Puri .....613 Ahmed C Ports .....2314 Shep & Co
Bahaduri .....829 Fakoera ...Karachi ..27-4 Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Australia.....2292 Tait ...L'pool.....26-4 W & A G & Co
2 Mazgaon.....3280 Hall..... ..... 25-1 N F P & Co
4 Clan Rona'd...2585 Mackintosh .....25 4 F Muir & Co
5 Dilbourne .....2797 Jones .....Havre .....28 4 T M & Co
6 Imperatrix.....2353 Ghezzo .....Trieste...1-5 O L S N Co
7 Clan Macaulay .1775 Barber .....N F...F Muir & Co
8 Nipon .....3779 Tommo ovich...Kobe...29-4 A L S NCo
9 Stolzenfels.....558 Schmidt...K hi .....28-4 G & Co
1911 Lt Fillaus..2307 ...Hallaus..Havre .....28-4 Glade & Co
12 Calcionia .....3329 Tocque.....London..... 28 4 P & O Co
15 Winbiedon...2436 Coward...Marseilles.. 5-5 W & A G&Co

MERKWETHER DRY DOCK.

Coromandel .....3783 Holloway .....E Tajbhoy

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Circassia s	Haig	Glasgow, Mar 24
	Lhasa s.....	Rothwell.....	Karachi, Apr 23

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Windsor-Booth, for Fleetwood
" Australia, visit. for Liverpool, &c
" Jumna, Fenwick, for Zanzibar, &c
" Kola, Ramage, for Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Hermist n, for Baltimore
" Sydney, for Australia, &c
" Circassia, for Liverpool &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
20	Mohenfels	Antwerp
21	Clan Macfarlane	Coast
23	Pentakota	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K Chtd steamer Glenyon arrived at Yokkaichi on the 24th instant.

The Fiori-Rubattino Company's steamer Capri left Singapore for Bombay on the 24th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia arrived at Suez on the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, APRIL 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Loander s—69 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 501 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy; 1030 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Comersey

Circassia s—2020 cwt myrabollams A Khimji; 2010 cwt myrabollams A Mahadeo

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—174 bales skins hides W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale hides Ewart Latham and Co; 2 cases rough stones H E Unwalla; 12 bundles coir mathings Ardeshir and Byramjee; 1 bale skins E D Sassoon and Co; 3 cases bristles Ruttonji Byramjee and Co; 8 cwt deer horns K B Sojan; 61 cwt deer horns J N Rahimtoola; 11 bales carpets S Megji

FOR BALTIMORE.

Hernuston s—6000 tons mang nese ore R S Wallis

FOR HULL.

Clan Mackinnon s—2000 cwt dunorased David Sassoon and Co; 35 cwt barley N Khalraz and Co

Castello s—857 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros

FOR DUNKIRK

Kt of the Garter s—50 bales cotton waste Khimjee Visram and Co

Thorndale s—4002 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—100 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 100 bales cotton Prier do Soane and Co; 6428 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros

FOR SPAIN

Djibouti s—560 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt of the Garter s—4000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co
St Fillans s 1000 cwt myrabollams A H A Carim and Co; 35 cwt snews H H Sulleman and Co; 301 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 200 cwt yellow colour R Jeevandas; 55 bales cotton A Blaschock and Co; 82 bales hemp B Kooba

FOR MARSEILLES.

Stolzenfels s—55 bales cotton fly P of Chinghar and Co; 892 cwt oilcake M Samjee; 672 bales cotton, 1004 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros; 10 cwt oilbanum M J Joomabhoy and Co

Circassia s—110 bales cotton, 2000 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Bros

FOR GENOA.

Clan Ronald s—403 bales cotton, 3013 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 1001 cwt linseed 1001 cwt rapeseed A Blaschock and Co; 2000 cwt castorseed and 1030 cwt mowrahseed Volkart Brothers

FOR BARCELONA.

Djibouti s—53 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—448 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 94 cwt mother of pearl shell W B Sajan

FOR KOBE

Banca s—18 bales wool M B Kaisha; 24 cwt sena leaves 9 cwt camomile cut R Jeewandas; 200 bales cotton D B Lam and Co; 104 bales cotton J P Mahomed and Co; 500 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 30 bales wool The Meteni B Kaisha

Nippon s—27 bales wool M B Kaisha

FOR SHANGHAI

Oceana s—150 bales twist Tata and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR HONGKONG

Banca s—165 cwt sharkfin M J Joomabhoy and Co; 25 9wt sharkfi s H A Mahomed; 200 bales twist Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 1000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

Oceana s—2 cases opium P and O Co

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, is sold by Medicine, dealers, everywhere.

THE ESPERANCE CLUB

TRIUMPH OF FOLK-SONG.

All over London there exist clubs for working-girls, and the Esperance Club is one of them. Its habitat is in Cumberland-market, N. W.; its devoted principal is Miss Mary Neal. The members, all born in poorest circumstances, are workers, of whom many are unskilled. The more or less skilled are chiefly dress-makers and skirt or bodice hands, perhaps a few even tailoresses. They are all very much human beings, who, after the manner of their kind, look to the evening for the enjoyment of such pleasures as their club can afford, when the day's work is done. Among the amusements largely sought after are music and dancing. There is in the club a musical society, the meeting of which are attended by on the average, five-and-thirty members. Some five years ago Mr. Herbert O. Macilwaine took this society in hand, and he like others who have come much into contact with girls to the class described above, was particularly struck by their amazing vitality, cheerfulness, and good-will, their grace in dancing, and their readiness in learning, either singly or en masse, the words and melody of a song. The members of the Esperance Club are taught to sing, as many Welsh choirs are taught, by imitation; that is, the music is sung over to them and they repeat it, and it is astonishing how quickly the parts of a chorus are thus absorbed, as it were, into the system, and how great the length of time the clear remembrance remains. Not one member has any knowledge of musical notation, while very few are acquainted with the tonic sol-fa.

Progress, obviously, must be slow in these circumstances, but it is sure. In the beginning many school cantatas were studied at the Esperance Club, but school cantatas, unhappily, are rare which, musically or poetically, are worth the studying. Looking about for better material, Mr. Macilwaine bethought him of folk-songs, of which so much is heard just now, and ultimately the services of Mr. Cecil J Sharp, formerly principal of the Hampstead Conservatoire of Music, and now one of the most indefatigable and successful collectors of folk-song in the country, were enlisted. Henceforth folk-song replaced the school cantata with most astounding results. When it is recollected that all the singers were born in the heart of London, that few of them have any kind of knowledge of country life, it is the more to be wondered at the songs breathing the very air of the land should go so straight to the hearts of these girls that they will have nothing else. An indefinable something in the music itself found its response, for the spirit of the folk-song and the spirit of the girls is English, and the greater ease with which they learn the genuine folk-song seems to show that the national music is inherent in their bones. As an example of the ease with which these Londoners grasp the music and poetry of their national songs may be cited the fact that at a semi-private concert, given a month or two ago, in the Passmore Edwards Settlement, a lady sang two of the songs as solos. At the next meeting of the Esperance musical society a demand was made for these songs, and after they had been performed once only by their conductor the chorus were able to repeat them note fore note and word for word.

But a stop was not made at the folk-song. On went this merry band from great things to greater. Many hundreds of years ago, in the time of Henry VII, the morris dance formed part of those happy May games which have long vanished. What better than revive it? In a hidden village in Oxfordshire there dwell to-day two cousins, Kimber by name, whose ancestors have danced the morris dance, handing down for five or six generations their knowledge of its intricacies to their descendants. These cousins came to the Esperance Club, and for some hours instructed the merry maidens—for they are merry, despite the general gloom of their lives—in their art. The dance proper consists of a series of dances, which bear such quint titles as Bean Setting, Laudnum Bunches, and so on. In order to combine these a small play was written for the Esperance Club in which Peter the Fiddler (who, in a way, has supplanted the old Pater) holds discourse on the songs and dances of his youth with Joan, The Fool—for there was always a fool in the morris dance—also is represented. To Peter belongs the duty of summoning the dancers and the singers to perform in their turn at the village revel, and a very pretty picture is made. As with the songs so with the morris dance, the spirit of this old-time fun found the readiest response, and to-day the historical dance with its own music, may be seen as well and as accurately danced here in the heart of London as it was danced in the brave days of old on the village green.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th 1906, on 504'35 miles open.

	Ossoning Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,60,000
Or per mile of Railway	270	36	8	714
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	12,69,427	26,78 017	31,020	39,78,464
Total for 11 weeks....	14,05,427	28,98,017	35,020	43,38,464
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,145	2,69,184	23,903	4,20,583
Per mile of Ry. do.	253	534	47	834
Total to corresponding date do. ...	15,10,589	26,72 116	57,620	42,40 325

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 60,533
Decrease to date ..... " 98 139

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 24th March 1906.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Mar. 1906 —				
G I P Ry system.	2,65,784	7 39,176	3,127	10,08,087
I M R do ...	74,507	1,05 9	638	1,80,856
A D C Ry ...	10,739	13 C76	39	24,454
Total ...	3,51,030	8,58,543	3,824	12,13,397
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Mar. 1905—				
G I P Ry system...	2,53 2	7,59,775	13 165	10,36,212
I M R do ...	62,768	83,188	5,833	1,51,789
A DC Ry ...	5,52	1,461	981	7,991
Total....	3,21,622	8,54 42	19,979	11,96,025
Increase or G I P R	+ 12 482	— 30,599	— 10,038	— 28,155
Decrease... I M R...	+ 11,739	+ 22,503	— 5,172	+39,057
A D C Ry ...	+ 5,187	+ 12,215	— 942	+ 16,463

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

A proximate return of traffic for week ended 17th Mar 1906 on 141'14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	5,090	15,000	.....	20,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	106	.....	142
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	49,008	2,92,715	755	3,42,568
Total for 11 weeks...	54,098	3,07,715	755	3,62,568
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,079	22,854	54	28,987
Per mile of Ry. do.	43	162	.....	205
Total to corresponding date do.	55,702	2,60,317	1,525	3,17,541

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,987
Increase to date ..... " 45,024

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th Mar, 1906, on 17'28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	200	..	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	..	35
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	4,816	2,837	45	7,698
Total for 11 weeks..	5,216	3,037	45	8,298
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	441	284	1	726
Or mile of Rs. do.	26	16	..	42
Total to corresponding date do-	4,766	2,817	61	7,674

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 126
Increase to date ..... " 624

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For Constipation, Flatulence, Sluggish Liver, Heaviness and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus:—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.

BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.

BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action.

BISHOP'S MAXILS are Suited to Both Sexes.

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

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fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of ***Bishop's Maxils,*** which may be had of all Chemists.

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GIVE ME A MAN

WHO IS broken down in health from excess, hard work, dissipation or worry or from any other cause which has sapped his vitality,

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Duke of Bedford, whose wife has just been awarded a prize by a French society for her zoological efforts has lately been trying experiments with food. A favourite thoroughbred pony, unfortunately broke its leg while being exercised and had, of course, to be destroyed. The Duke is nothing if not practical, and a day or so after, a noted traveller and explorer who is a friend of the Duke received a present of a mysterious joint, accompanied by a note from the Duchess explaining that they had tried it themselves and found it good eating, and would be glad to know what their friend thought it was. The remains of the pony being served in the form of fillets, and much enjoyed, the traveller utterly failed to identify the meat, and on an explanation from the Duke was a little surprised, not to say horrified. The Duke showed his practicability still further by having the skin of his favourite converted into a coat for the Duchess's chauffeur.

The Hon. Aubray Hasting who, from a sporting point of view at any rate, has covered himself with glory by training and steering the winner of the Grand National, was almost brought up on horseback, and if he did not actually leave the cradle for the saddle, he certainly began to ride before his nursery days were over. A member of a phenomenally popular family, Mr. Hastings' win last week gave as much pleasure to the tenantry on his brother's, Lord Huntingdon's estate in King's Co., Ireland, as it did to his numerous English friends. Slight, and well proportioned in figure, Mr. Hasting spends a great deal of time on horseback. His dashing play at the principal polo match in the Phœnix Park last August elicited constant applause, and a group of artisans who were interested spectators, mistaking him for an Englishman because he belonged to Mr. Bass's team, expressed their regret that so brilliant a rider was not Irish. They appeared greatly relieved when a man, overhearing their remarks, observed, He's as much an Irishman as any of us!

It has been an open secret in military circles for some time past now that Lieutenant-General Sir John French is shortly to be promoted to the rank of full General. This is a fitting reward for the good service that he has done since taking over the command at Aldershot. When this comes to pass Sir John will be one of the youngest generals on the list, being born in 1852. As he himself is the first to admit, he owes almost everything to the South African War, which gave him his first real chance of showing the stuff that he was made of. Lord Wolseley is usually credited with having been the first to discover in the commanding officer of the 19th Hussars (as he was in those days) our best cavalry leader. Up to that time, no one had imagined that he possessed abilities out of the common, and when Lord Wolseley appointed him to command the Cavalry Brigade in the great manœuvres of 1898, the quidnuncs shrugged their shoulders in surprise. His handing of his force on that occasion, too, came in for very severe condemnation by the critics, one of whom went so far as to say that had he been in command in real warfare, his force would have been cut to pieces at least four times over. Even after the South African War many were loth admit that he was anything beyond a good leader of cavalry, but the manner in which he outwitted and completely defeated the veteran, Sir Evelyn Wood, in the autumn manœuvres of 1902, proved beyond further question that he is one of the most capable of the younger generation of soldiers. Like Sir Evelyn Wood and several other well-known soldiers, General French originally served in the Navy, entering the 8th Hussars in 1874.

The first official reception of the new French President and Madame Armand Fallieres was a most brilliant affair. But to an English onlooker the most remarkable feature of the whole was the supreme simplicity of the hosts. The President was in ordinary evening dress, the only point of his attire to distinguish him from the humblest man present being board red ribbon of the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. And Madame Fallieres! Nothing could have been more dignified and charming than her manner of receiving her guests. But surely never before has the first lady of any land set such an example of simplicity in dress! Her softly waved black hair, absolutely without ornament of any kind, was twisted into a knot at the back of her head, and one felt sure that it was her own fingers that had so twisted it, and her pretty dress of black lace over white silk was also quite bare of jewellery. Madame Fallieres is distinctly handsome, with fine features and a noble, sweet expression. At half-past eleven the hosts shook hands in homely fashion with their principal guests and withdrew to their private apartments in the Palace, a novel example in early retiring for Paris, which, as everyone knows, begins to wake up at that hour.

Captain Sakamoto and Captain Ijichi, who after being the guests of London have gone north to take command of the new battleships are among the most distinguished officers of their rank in the Japanese Navy. At the outbreak of the war with Russia Captain Sakamoto was in command of the Yashima, one of the six battleships that formed the main strength of Togo's fleet. He took part in the earlier operations against Port Arthur under the direct command of the great Admiral. His service with the main battle-fleet ended with a terrible experience on Sunday, May 15, 1904, when the war had lasted only three months. On that day the Japanese acknowledge that they lost the cruiser Yoshino by collision with the Kasuga, and the battleship Hatsuse bp the explosion of a Russian drift mine. In both cases there was heavy loss of life. At the time there were rumours that these were not the only ships lost by the Japanese on that day of disaster.

As one of the most popular writers on the war has remarked, it is unexampled in naval history that the loss of a battleship should have been effectually concealed for so long. After the sinking of the Hatsuse the Russians rejoiced in the fact that Togo had lost one-sixth of his main fighting force. A patriotic conspiracy of silence in Japan concealed, till victory was won, the fact that he had really lost not one-sixth but one-third of his battleships. On the same day that the Hatsuse sank, and from the same cause, the Yashima went down in deep water off Port Arthur, carrying with her to the bottom large numbers of her officers and men. Captain Sakamoto, after doing all he could to save life, narrowly escaped himself, being picked out of the water after his ship went down. It was acknowledged that he was in no way to blame for the loss of the Yashima, and in June he was appointed Commodore in command of the Defence Force at Dalny, or, as the Japanese had renamed it, Dairen. He was responsible for the defence of the newly-occupied port in case of a Russian raid, but he had also plenty of occupation improving the landing facilities, clearing the bay of mines, and directing the movements of the transports that brought men and supplies for the siege of Port Arthur. He occupied this post till the end of the war.

Lord Villiers, whose engagement to Miss Ivy Gordon-Lennox has been denied by his mother, Lady Jersey, is, of course, the eldest son of the Earl of Jersey, known as the fairest member of the House of Lords. He is something over thirty, and is very good-looking and good-tempered, besides being a parti from a money point of view. Lord Villiers is one of the many men who have played at Monte Carlo on a system, and one of the very few who have not only managed to win but also to keep their winnings. Some two years ago he made a most sensational coup and won £32,000 at one sitting. His friend urged him to leave off, but the young man insisted on going on, and luck was with him for, after making about £3,000, he retired from the tables and returned to England enriched by £40,000. Lord Villiers is a crack polo player, and does some racing too, though not on a very large scale.

Col. Ivor Herbert, member for South Monmouthshire, returned at the late election, is a man of parts. For years past he has borne the reputation of being the finest linguist in the British Army. To get into Parliament he had to perform the remarkable feat of breaking down the traditions of three centuries. In 1538 one Thomas Morgan of Machen and Tredegar, entered Parliament for the county of Monmouth, and from that time to the present there has always been a Morgan representing some portion or other of the county in the Lower House. Col. Ivor Herbert undertook to fight the seat against Col. Courtenay Morgan, Lord Tredegar's heir, and he won it by a four-figure majority.

Col. vor Herebert is a man of striking appearance tall, finely proportioned, and wiry, and there is a resoluteness in his eye that at once strikes on the observer. He is to-day the head of the oldest branch of the famous Herbert family, the younger branches of which are represented by the three earldoms of the Pembroke, Powis, and Carnarvon. He is a grandson of the famous Lady Llanover, and a son of the Hon. Mrs. Herbert of Llanover. Col. Herbert did thirty years' soldiering before he thought of entering St. Stephen's. He took his soldering—like everything else he does—seriously. He served in the Grenadier Guards and fought in every action in the 1884-5 campaign on the Nile. From 1886 to 1890 he was Military Attache at St. Petersburg, and subsequently commanded the Canadian Militia and organised the defence of the Pacific Coast. Whatever he does, he does thoroughly; he has a beautiful estate at Llanarth, on the banks of the Usk, and here he carries into effect, with great promise of a successful issue, his favourite theories regarding afforestation. Col. Herbert regards this subject as one of national importance, and one which legislation might do much to encourage and foster.

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The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following etters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overtaxed stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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FISH—
PRESERVED,
POTTED
AND
CURRIED.

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SWEET CRISP BISCUITS
Of Fancy Shape and Delicious Nutty Flavour.
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WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

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STORM AND RAINPROOF ARC LAMPS,
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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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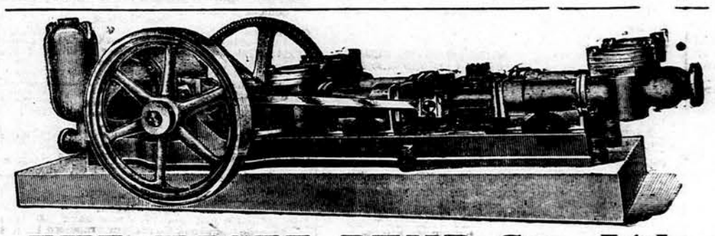

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MELLIN'S FOOD

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The importance of these properties is seen when it is remembered that the digestive organs are simpler, and the necessity for readily available food greater in an infant than in an adult. By the use of MELLIN'S FOOD, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants—diarrhœa, convulsions, and the various wasting diseases, etc.—have been largely decreased.

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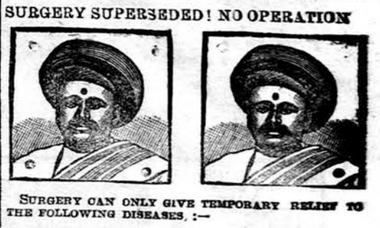

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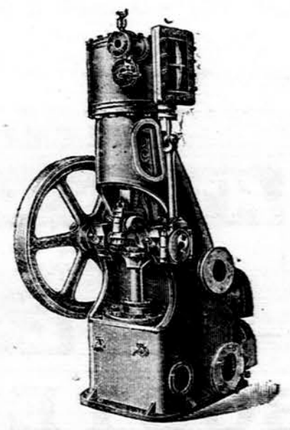

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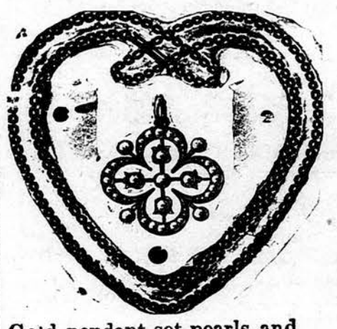

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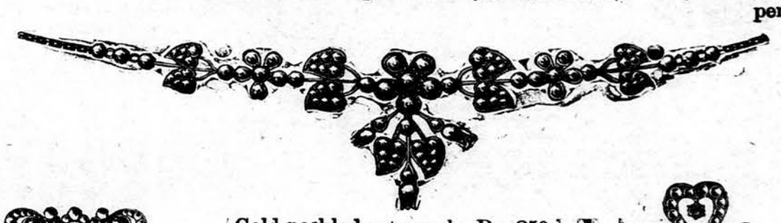

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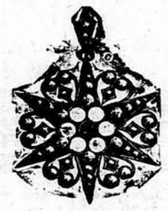

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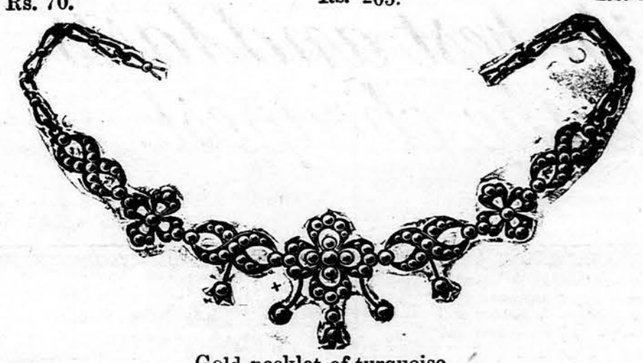

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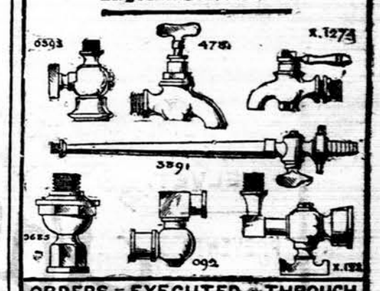

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